Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,117—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th August	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9503
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
8th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7512
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	..
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	..
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7268	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 534	Rs. 741 or Rs. 801
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For Accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
GRAZ	3303	.....	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
CHINA	6917	G. Bergudlan	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 635 *
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
*Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 535 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
*Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Massageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN vis COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7583	24th Aug. 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 26th Aug. at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,495 tons, on Thursday, 25th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahemrra, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 22nd Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about the 27th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.
Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th August, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,338	Casanova	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	X	19th Jan. 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	3 686	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept. 1910.
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	August 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	.....	Sept. 8
B. City of Naples	9000	.....	" 21
C. City of York	11000	.....	Oct. 1
B. Merton Hall	7000	not fixed.	...
B. Sandon Hall	8800	.....	Oct. 11
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	" 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	8000	.....	" 5
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	8500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	March 4
C. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	.....
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of ...	...	.....	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout, with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation. No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passage and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.
Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.
The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Syojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

POONA RACES, 1910.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

With the help of a GOOD BINOCULAR you can obtain

THE BEST SPORT FOR YOUR MONEY.

Rs. 28-8. The "VELDT" Binocular. A particularly large field and a good night glass. Suitable for Field, Marine or Theatre.
Rs. 35. The "FLAMARION." A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Used by several Regiments in India and is considered most useful and a wonderful glass for all forms of sport.
Rs. 78-12. Marcks' "PRISMATIC" Binocular. This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. Once carefully focussed always ready.
Rs. 70. The "DERBY" Prismatic Binocular is English-made throughout. Possesses clear definition with a large field, can be focussed in a second.
Rs. 110. GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 20. Magnification 6x. Surface Magnification 36x.
Rs. 127. GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 30. Magnification 9x. Surface Magnification 81x.
Rs. 144. GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 40. Magnification 12x. Surface Magnification 144x.
GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular exceeds the Magnifying power of any Binocular extant. They are practically powerful Telescopes in Binocular form.

The above prices include brown leather case with belt fittings and slings with each Binocular.
Prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
ENGINE OILS.	MOTOR OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.	MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

RETREADING
AND
REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION.
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP
MACHINERY.

Send along your OLD TYRES and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL
MOTOR
SPIRIT.

GOLD MEDAL Broach Exhibition. | GOLD MEDAL Nagpur Exhibition. | GOLD MEDAL Jalgaon Exhibition.

NOTE!
Please See that
You Always Get

PEARSE & Co.'s
COFFEE
AND
TEA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WARNING.

WHEREAS certain Bottles of Brandy, bearing Labels calculated to deceive the Public into believing them to be the well known

BLUE AND SILVER LABELS
OF
MARTELL'S BRANDY

have recently been imported into India, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that such Labels have been destroyed and the Importer has undertaken not to use or import such Labels in the future AND FURTHER that any person discovered importing, selling or exposing or offering for sale Brandy in Bottles bearing a Label in any way resembling the

BLUE AND SILVER LABEL
OF
MARTELL & CO.,

whose Brandy and whose Labels are well known in every country in the world will be proceeded against according to Law.

Any person giving information to the undersigned of any imitation of MARTELL & CO.'S Labels which results in a conviction will be rewarded.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1910.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
24, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Solicitors for
Messrs. J. & F. MARTELL & Co.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE, (LONDON)

THE COUNCIL of the SOCIETY desire to make it known that the use of the INITIALS of the SOCIETY'S NAME, for any public purpose, or upon Visiting Cards, either by Fellows of the Society or Members of its Sections, is disapproved of, and hope that any practitioners connected with the Society, who have been so using the initials of the Society's name, shall cease to do so.

J. Y. W. MacALISTER,
Secretary.

15, Cavendish Square, London W.

POONA SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 22nd August, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 18th August, 1910.

SUBSTANCE OF THE WRIT OF SUMMONS

COURT No. 1.
Suit No. 389 of 1908.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

AHMED MUSAJI SALEJI & others,
Vs.
EBRAHIM HAJI SOLEMAN & another.

To
ABU HAJI SOLEMAN, MUSA HAJI TYAB, ABDULLA HAJI TYAB AND ABDUL RAHIM TYAB, ALL OF BOMBAY, lately carrying on Business in Co-Partnership with Defendant, EBRAHIM HAJI SOLEMAN, under the name and Style of EBRAHIM HAJI SOLEMAN & Co.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted a suit against you, EBRAHIM HAJI SOLEMAN, ABU Made MED and certain other persons, for the recovery of Rs. 3,72,343-9-9 due to the said Plaintiffs in respect of certain dealings and transactions between the said Firm of EBRAHIM HAJI SOLEMAN & Co., and the Firm of Ebrahim Soleman & Co, together with the costs of this Suit, you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered to this Suit within 15 days from the 24th day of August, 1910, and to file your written statements within 21 days from the same date and you are summoned to appear before the Court at the hearing of this Suit in person or by Advocate of the Court to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, with all your witnesses and the documents on which you rely in support of your defence. In default whereof the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.—Dated this 15th Day of August, 1910.

J. H. HECHLE,
Master,
High Court, O. S.

BHUPENDRA SRI GHOSHA,
Plaintiff Attorney.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1910, after dinner.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of SHAH BEHRAM SHERIAR IRANI, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Sec. 320 of Act 10 of 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed SHAH BEHRAM SHERIAR IRANI, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of September, 1909, and the Letters of Administration having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 8th day of April, 1910, to RUSTOM MEHERBAN AGA, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER, his Attorneys, at 14 K Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1910.

BICKNELL MERWANJI AND ROMER,
Administrator Attorneys.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Bombay.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkisats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BEST AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENT GUARANTEED SUCCESS, HANDSOME PROFITS.

Subscription list will be closed on 31st August, 1910.

The Gujarat Automobile Transport Company, Limited.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1882.)

CAPITAL RS. 2,50,000.

(With power to increase the same)

Divided into 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each payable as follows :—

Rs. 2 per Share with application ; Rs. 3 per Share on allotment ; Rs. 5 per Share one month after allotment. Rs. 5 per Share two months after allotment ; in all Rs. 15 per Share ; the balance of Rs. 10 per Share when called for. The Directors have, however, calculated that the balance will not be required for the work at present in hand.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

The Honorable Mr. GOCULDAS K. PAREKH, B.A., L.L.B., J.P., (Bombay).
KUMAR SHRI RAGHUNATHSINHJI VAKHATSINHJI, (Rajkumar of Lunawada).
RAO BAHADUR HARGOVINDAS D. KANTAWALA, (Diwan of Lunawada).
SHETH HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSEY, Esq., (Messrs. Thakersay Mulji & Co., Bombay).
SHETH LAXMIDAS GOCULDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Goculdas Dosa & Co., Bombay).
LALLUBHAI KALLIANJI DESAI, Esq., (Diwan of Sunth State)
SHETH GOCULDAS KHIMJI, Esq., (Mukadam of Hong Kong & Mercantile Banks).
RAO SAHEB BHAURAI RANCHHODRAI DESAI, (Jagirdar of Godhra).
SHETH PUNAMCHAND GULABCHAND, Esq., (Nagarsheth of Lunawada).
CHHAGANLAL RANCHHODJI, Esq., (of Messrs. Bhudharji Someshwar & Co., Bankers, Lunawada and Bombay).
LAKSHMISHANKER M. DAVE, B. A., Esq., (Ex-Officio Director).

CONSULTING ENGINEERS :

Messrs. T. L. MILLER, WILSON and PEGG, (Manchester and Liverpool).

SHORT PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed to establish MECHANICAL TRANSPORT SERVICES in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The first service is intended to be on the Godhra Lunawada Road, in Panch-mahals.

2. Board of Directors consists of leading business men.

3. The work is conducted under expert European advise and supervision combined with economic native management.

4. The Editor of "Motor Traction," the leading paper of London, in matters relating to Mechanical Road Transport, considers the scheme "admirable" and sees nothing but success in it. Interested persons are referred to the issue of the 2nd July of "Motor Traction".

5. The Bombay Government has patronized the scheme by consenting to make special expense on the Road for strengthening culverts and bridge and hand over the ordinary maintenance of the Road to the Company with an annual grant to meet the expense.

6. After allowing for all possible expenses including Depreciation, Agents' Commission, Directors fees, &c., and providing a margin for unforeseen events, AT LEAST SEVENTEEN PER CENT. NETT PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED ON THE INVESTED CAPITAL.

7. There is no tiresome waiting for dividend as in other companies, as the work of the Company is already commenced and the actual work of carrying the Traffic, i.e., earning income will be commenced soon after the rainy season.

8. There are no risks and there is absolute safety of the concern. Because NO PETROL MOTORS ARE TO BE USED BUT STEAM ROAD TRAINS, which are proved the cheapest and most reliable means of Road locomotion, for the last fifty years. Because for profits, it has not to depend upon production and price of materials or the selling price of articles. Because contrary to a manufacturing concern such business begins to realize income from its very initiation.

Because the initial expense is very low compared to a Railway where immovable road, rails and stations, etc, have to be laid out at great expense. THE CAPITAL EXPENSE BEING LOW, PROFIT PERCENTAGE IS NECESSARILY HIGH.

For detailed prospectus, application form, and other information, apply at the following places :—

BOMBAY :—Head Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street.
BARODA :—Messrs. SHROFF and SONS, Mandvi Road.
AHMEDABAD :—The Branch of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited.
RAJKOT :—Agents of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED AT OTHER PLACES.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House Calcutta in 1890, also the designs and decoration by the Viceroy Commissioner Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR,
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE : 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

LESSEE & MANAGER.....M. E. BANDMANN.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the
BANDMANN OPERA CO.,
50 LONDON ARTISTS 50
Opening Night,
MONDAY, 22ND AUGUST,
THE
ARCADIANS.

Tues., Aug. 23rd, 'Our Miss Gibbs' ; Wed., 'A Waltz Dream' ; Thur., 'The Earl and The Girl' ; Fri., 'The Yeoman of the Guard' ; Sat., 'The Merry Widow' ; Mon. and Tues., 'The Dollar Princess' ; Wed., 'The Orchid' ; Sept. 1st, Thur., 'The Dairymaids' ; Frid., 'The Girls of Gottenberg' ; Sat. 'Dear Little Denmark' ; Mon., 'The Cingalee' ; Tues., 'The King of Cadonia' ; Wed., 'Miss Hook of Holland' ; Thur., 'Lady Madcap' ; Frid., 'The Mikado' ; Sat., will be announced later.

PRICES : Rs. 5, 3, 1 ; Boxes, Rs. 40, 50, 30.
PLAN NOW OPEN at S. ROSE & CO.
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-15 P. M.

POPULAR CONCERT,
AT THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL, FORT.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Continuation of our series of
AMERICAN ART FILMS.
Look out for BETTY in the comic part of the Programme.

TO-MORROW ! TO-MORROW ! !
SUNDAY, at 7 P. M.
OUR USUAL
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
ONE GOLD WATCH and TWO SILVER WATCHES will be given away.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED SITUATION.

GODOWN-KEEPER, experienced, with very good references, is open to engagement. Apply Box No. 1281, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

THE MATCH MAKING FACTORY, Ellichpur in three lots.
(1) Land and buildings.
(2) Engine, boiler, and work-shop.
(3) Match-making Machinery.

Tender for all or any of the lots invited within one month of this date. Particulars on application to ABAJI NARAYAN, Liquidator, B. M. M. Co., Ltd., Ellichpur.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK,

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUR" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a JUNIOR TYPIST, with office experience. Pay Rs. 25 with prospects. Apply to THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—TEACHER for conversational French. Apply stating terms to Box No. 87, care of this Paper.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN CARPET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 5 Rutherfield Street, SELLS SINGLE CARPETS, at Wholesale Rates. Inspection solicited.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 1/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete recbauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY.

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 Years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. the King.

Stocked by—
PHIPSON & CO., 6 Apollo St., BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures disorders (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take and lasting cure. Trade Mark of word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg & Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Calcutta	Medan Deli (S'straits)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Kandy	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang (Pe'ak F. M. S.)	Soerabaya	Kobe
	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 31,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY,
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hosrjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security ;

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained unbrokenly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE :—SHANGHAI.

A BRITISH Company—Offices in all Eastern Ports.

Collecting Agencies in London and on the Continent.

THAT this well-managed Company has gained the confidence of the insuring public of the East and Far East is evidenced by the marvellous growth during its twelve years of existence, as the statement and comparison here given proof :—

	1906 Rs.	1910 Rs.
Insurance in force...	3,63,02,373	5,67,83,828
Assets	52,80,240	1,26,22,875
Total Income	28,83,602	53,49,837
INSURANCE FUND ...	51,43,380	1,23,25,218

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS :—

	Rs.
With Trustees at Shanghai.....	2,00,000
Trustees, Messrs. H. C. Gulland, J. C. Hanson, & Alex. McLeod. With Board of Trade, England.	3,00,000

The Company issues all the latest and approved plans of Insurance at the minimum rates consistent with safety.

HOLLAND & MOSS, Ld.,
General Managers for Bombay Presidency and C. P.
P. O. Box 102, or Dean Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 6
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE O

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 10, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of VACANT PIECE of LAND, at Tarwady, near Cheera Bazar.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. Wasudeo Balkrishnaji and Madan Wasudeo, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Govind Janoo Koli, Mahadu Janoo Koli and Jagannath Janu Koli, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the said mortgagees, under the indenture of further charge and mortgage, dated 20th day of March, 1909, put up for sale by Public Auction, all the right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of the said mortgagors in, to and upon the immoveable premises, mentioned hereunder.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground whereof Cullianji Hurgowan is the fasendar, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality, under Ward No. 3588, and Street No. 28, and bearing New Survey No. 8141, situate near Cheera Bazar, in Tarachiwadi, containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth and 20 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Radhabai, on or towards the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Batliwalla, on or towards the north by the property of Raghoba Saccaram, and on or towards the south by the property of Dadabhoy Teachar and which the said property is now in the occupation of the owners and tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manoberahah and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the mortgagees, in their office, at 13-15 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned in their Auction Room at Bank Street, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 20th August, 1910.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulant. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.

"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., 66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

(A Selection of Leading Cases.)

By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., General Agents

AGENTS WANTED. Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

The depression in the Bay has been more pronounced and the rainfall been transferred from Bengal to the East Coast. It has been nearly general in Assam, and the North Madras Coast, fairly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal, Bengal Proper, the East of the United Provinces, Konkan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. There have also been a few falls in Upper Burma, Orrissa, the North-West of the United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, South Rajputana and Southern Madras. Tavoy, Rangoon, Gauhati and Dhubri had one and a half inches; Tezpur and Dinapore, two; Purulia, three; Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Morakabpur, one and a half; Murree and Chakrata, one; Negapatam, two and Madras, one.

Forecast:—A diminution of the rainfall in the Submontane Districts of the United Provinces.

The Arabian Sea mail steamer reports that between longitudes 54° and 65°. A generally strong south-westerly wind; thence to longitude 68 a fresh wing. The skies were occasionally cloudy but there was no rain. The force of the winds was still somewhat above the average, though the amount of the rainfall produced in India is small.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Station.	Byculla made up to 8 a.m. Last 24 hours.	Byculla made up to 8 a.m. Total to date.	Fort Colaba. Corpdg. Total 1908.	Fort Colaba. Corpdg Total 1909.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	57·10	50·16	50·13	44·17
Friday, 19th August	0·09	0·16	0·08	0·00
Total	57·19	50·32	50·21	44·17
Same date last year	65·86	62·18	71·39	50·42

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., COMBALLA HILL August 19.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·04	53·23	53·87	62·47

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports on the G. I. P. Railway upto the week ending Friday, 12th August 1910:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Jubbulpore	20	64	Khervadi.....	10	58
Raver	9	60	Nasik	13	54
Nimbhora	13	85	Deolali.....	17	13
Bodwad	15	77	Ghoti	59	84
Varangaon	16	95	Hotgi	12	98
Bhadli	20	99	Mohol	9	50
Jalgaon	17	93	Madha	...	...
Shirsoli	23	4	Barsi Junction ...	10	93
Mhasavad	21	55	Kem.....	7	54
Mahejirad	23	94	Jeur	7	86
Pachora	17	52	Poncalvadi	8	30
Kajgaon	14	92	Diksal	15	30
Rajmane	20	94	Dhond	9	52
Chalisgaon	15	28	Talegaon	24	84
Naydongri	16	10	Lonavla 104		21
Nandgaon	20	7	Neral	69	88
Manmad	16	52	Kasara	63	45
Lasalgaon	13	35			

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Nameof Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (18th Aug.)	93·1	87·1	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Do.	...	...	...	...
Multan	100·3	83·6	...	0·21
Rawalpindi	90·9	78·4	...	18·16
Lahore	90·9	82·2	...	8·78
Sirsa	93·8	74·6	...	5·13
Ambala	96·5	79·0	...	15·00
Delhi	95·2	79·2	...	11·09
Agra	95·5	80·0	...	9·33
Mainpuri	90·3	80·0	...	9·63
Jhansi	90·5	77·5	...	13·16
Cawnpore	90·2	75·5	0·39	16·54
Allahabad	86·1	74·0	0·05	13·90
Jacobabad	102·1	82·3	...	2·36
Karachi	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	84·9	73·7	...	12·03
Jaipur	90·7	74·6	...	6·75
Kotah	91·5	76·1	...	14·35
Bhuj	83·1	75·5	0·02	19·76
Dwarka	84·8	78·7	...	13·47
Veraval	82·1	78·3	...	14·40
Rajkot	86·1	73·5	...	30·94
Gnavnagar Para	88·6	77·5	...	22·48
Surat	84·1	77·1	0·03	33·27
Ahmedabad	89·6	76·7	...	22·51
Deesa	83·3	74·9	0·03	22·38
Neemuch	84·0	70·8	...	21·17
Indore	81·6	71·1	...	22·10
Jubbulpore	85·8	74·3	...	23·63
Sangor	83·6	70·5	...	32·06
Hoshangabad	85·1	71·4	...	33·67
Khandwa	81·7	74·1	...	16·69
Akola	89·2	73·1	...	21·92
Amraoti	86·3	70·3	...	22·57
Nagpur	87·6	72·3	...	36·96
Chanda	90·5	74·5	...	25·91
Raipur	88·7	76·6	...	48·01
Bombay	85·7	78·8	...	44·17
Ratnagiri	81·3	75·9	0·34	58·10
Mormugao	84·0	74·7	0·09	66·68
Karwar	83·8	73·5	0·22	91·11
Malegaon	88·4	69·1	...	17·07
Ahamednagar	83·9	64·0	...	17·24
Poona	80·0	69·3	0·04	17·94
Sholapur	92·3	72·4	...	8·63
Bijapur	87·7	69·2	...	5·72
Belgaum	78·3	64·6	0·05	29·62
Aurangabad	84·2	67·2	...	15·15
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	73·2	...	19·64
Hyderabad	89·8	75·7	...	10·65
Mangalore	82·8	69·3	0·64	32·70
Calicut	82·3	74·6	...	62·00
Cochin	83·2	75·8	0·09	63·17
Colombo	87·0	78·0	...	12·44
Masulipatam	95·3	78·7	0·40	17·32
Bellary	92·0	73·3	0·10	5·01
Cuddapah	92·2	73·6	0·10	13·53
Madras	87·0	75·5	1·10	11·02
Bangalore	82·3	66·3	0·03	15·61
Coimbatore	88·4	70·3	...	4·55
Trichinopoly	95·1	77·3	...	5·87
Negapatam	72·5	77·0	1·95	14·30

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 19th August was 29·763 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 19 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the North Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the submontane districts; the minimum is in slight excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·39" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at some stations; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·34" of rain and Karwar 0·22". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general and moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the east coast of the Peninsula, and very light rain in the Madras Deccan.

On the west coast of the Peninsula rainfall has only been local. Outside of these areas, Cawnpore is the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Local rain may occur on the east and west coasts of the Peninsula, and a few showers in the southern half of the Deccan and the extreme north.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Salsette," which left Aden on the 14th noon, experienced up to Longitude 50° E. light variable wind; thence to Longitude 54° E. gentle to moderate south-easterly wind and swell; thence to Longitude 65° E. generally strong south-westerly wind with considerable or high sea from the same direction; thence to Longitude 68° E. fresh west-south-westerly wind and sea; thence to arrival in port this morning west-south-westerly wind, force being moderate, weakening near Bombay to light airs. There were occasionally cloudy skies but no rain throughout the voyage. Monsoon conditions continue weak in the Arabian sea.

H. A. ARMSTRONG, Meteorologist, Bombay.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION IN DUTY.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Ramrao Gunpatrao was charged with obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty in that he did not open his door to enable Mr. Barnes, a Sheriff's officer to arrest one Vasantrao, against whom he had a civil warrant.

The circumstances under which the accused was charged have already been published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette."

The Magistrate discharged the accused.

THEFT OF A NOSE RING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Daya Dharma with stealing a nose ring valued at Rs. 160, the property of Chottabhai, Icharchand, his master. The accused pleaded guilty, and was ordered to receive twelve stripes.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 21ST AUG., 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns.—190—210—556—202.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—49—54 Chants.
Hymns.—292—280—197.
Collections for Choir Fund.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Wednesday. St Bartholomew.
8-30 a.m.—Matins, Daily.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena, Thursday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
Preachers: Rev Father Chard.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong.
Preacher: Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for Church Expenses.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—United Service. (St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—379, 133, 40.
Psalm.—145.
Anthem—155.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—106.
Hymns.—45—454—371.
Anthem—"O Lord my God" S Wesley. The musical portions of the service will be taken from the composition of S Wesley.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
St. Bartholomew (Wednesday).
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (Malabar Hill).

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
St. Stephen's, Bandra.
11-15 a. m.—Mattins and Sermon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEDDOES—July 30, at 9 Bryanston Street, W, the wife of Lieut-Col H R Beddoes, of a son.

HUNT—July 30, at 2 Goldsmid Road, Brighton, the wife of Ernest Rivaz Hunt, M A, M D (Cantab), of a son.

LLEWELLYN—July 27, at 4 Edgebrook Road, Sheffield, the wife of Lieut Ll B H Llewellyn, R N, of a son.

STREATFEILD—July 30, at Abingdon Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Rev Roland H Streatfeild, of a son.

DUPREE—July 26, at Craneswater, Southsea, the wife of Sir William T Dupree, D L, of a daughter.

GOWER—July 22, at Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Mr R Vaughan Gower, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BATESON—CORBETT—July 26, at the Parish Church, Lynchmere, Sussex, Edward Bateson, a Judge of the Egyptian Native Tribunals, to Margaret, daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Corbett, K C B.

DAVENPORT—DUNCAM—July 30, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, John Archibald Davenport, the Lancashire Fusiliers, to Myra, daughter of the late Mrs William Duncan, Glasgow.

DRAKE—WILLOUGHBY—July 28, at St Andrew's, Wells Street, Hammett, son of the late General Mervyn Drake, C B, to Bridget, daughter of the late Hugh St Maur Willoughby.

FAITHFULL DAVIES—CHANNER—July 25, at St Augustine's, Fulham, Theodore James Faithfull Davies to Frances Newman, daughter of the Rev E C Channer.

DEATHS.

DAWNAY—July 30, at Abinger House, Brighton, Lieut-Col the Hon Lewis Dawnay, late Coldstream Guards.

FORBES—July 30, at 11, Anglesea Terrace, St Leonards-on-Sea, Emma Lucy, daughter of the late General David Forbes, C B, 78th Highlanders, aged 81.

LEES—July 29, at 97, Sutherland Avenue, London, General William Munnings Lees, of the Indian Army, formerly of the 96th Regt and 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 81.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

RITCHIE—August 16, at 4, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of D H W Ritchie, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

INGLE—August 8, at Dharwar, Hazel, youngest child of Mr and Mrs F A Ingle.

ROBERTSON—July 19, at Karimgane, Cachar, William Robertson, Manager of Craig Park Tea Estate, Cachar, and son-in-law of Mr and Mrs D Galvin, of Kurseong.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cocoanut holiday; banks closed.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. Poona Poona Gymkhana, home ground; "B" team vs. Municipal C. C. away.

Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana, vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage, 4-30; R. A. vs. Gloucesters, 5 45 p m.

Excelsior Cinematograph: "The Girl and the Judge," 7 to 8.30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Time may be money, but it seems as though the more money a man has the less time he has to spare."—PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—The social gathering of the Past and Present Hindu students of the college will take place on the 4th of September instead of the 21st instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, per s.s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. on Tuesday the 23rd instant instead of or the 19th instant as previous notified.

RADIO TELEGRAMS.—The s.s. "Salsette" with the English mails on board is expected to leave Bombay at 2-39 p. m. (S. T.) to-day and the Telegraph Department states that "Radio" telegrams will be accepted at the rate of eight annas a word up to 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) of the 21st instant.

LOST PROPERTY.—Articles of jewellery, etc., recovered from De Souza Street fire, some umbrellas, bundle of bedding clothing, an Irish terrier dog, 2 bicycle wheels, a nebuliser and a spray, a small silver anklet, 12 tins of lime, a large dog, 2 strings brass bells, catalogue of marble memorials, a large bundle of paper, 3 keys, a piece of gold, 5 pieces of silk, gent's waterproof coat, 2 tin box containing jewellery, cash and clothing, have been taken charge of by the Police and are now lying at the Head Police Office.

MARRIAGE IN BOMBAY.—Yesterday Mr. Frank Claridge, one the Government Boiler Inspectors of Bombay, was married to Miss Holborne. The ceremony took place at St. Thomas's Cathedral and was largely attended by the numerous friends of the burive and Bridgergoom. After the ceremony in the Cathedral the party adjourned to Messrs. Mongini Brothers where the reception was held. The Calering was such as to rooke the admiration of all who were present. After the reception the happy pair departed for Lanouli where the honey moon is to be spent.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March	Way down in Colon Town... Hoffman
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs ..... Williams
Serenade	Andalusische ..... Eilenberg
Grand Selection...	Il Trovator e ..... Verdi
Valse	Cirbiribin ..... Bucalossi
Selection	The Spring Chicken ..... Caryll
Two Step	Nigger Alley ..... Andrews

A PARSI OFFICER IN A NATIVE STATE.—Mr. Phirozsha N. Billimoria, B. A., L.L.B., solicitor, Bombay High Court, late of the Baroda service, has been appointed to the post of Huzur Personal Assistant to His Highness the Raja Saheb of Bansda. The Raja Saheb is staying for some time in Bombay, and it is believed that Mr. Billimoria is likely to be appointed to the post of Dewan of the Bansda State on the Raja Saheb's return to Bansda from Bombay. Mr. Billimoria's services in the Gaekwar's Government extended for seven years, during which period he acted as Naeb-Suba and Munsiff.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS evening there is another grand change of programme at the Excelsior Cinematograph. The management announces an American picture again: "The Girl and the Judge." This tells a very touching story, depicting a great struggle in a loving heart between duty and love. It is acted in a magnificent manner by the American artists who begin to be known now by patrons of the show. There is another nicely coloured picture. "The Red Spectre" showing some of the best tricks in cinematography.

The management, in the comic part of the programme, is introducing to the Bombay public a new artist: "Betty." "Who is Betty?" is the one unvarying question with which Messrs. Pathe Freres have been bombarded at Home since their announcement of Betty's approaching advent. That young lady has now arrived in Bombay. She is a winsome, frolicsome lass, full of mischief and the joy of life, with a merry face, laughing eyes, and a rather wide mouth, which opens frequently in a broad smile and reveals a sparkling row of teeth. She is very rebellious, is Betty, terribly disobedient, and she chafes both inwardly and outwardly at restriction. There will be a series of her pictures the first of them being "Rebellious Betty."

THE LEGAL MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. Sinha's Successor.

It is rather amusing to read the ingenious explanation given in the Home papers for Mr. Sinha's by no means unexpected intimation that he desires to be relieved of the duties of Legal Member at or before the close of the Calcutta High Court vacation, Mr. Sinha, of course, has never attempted to make any secret, either of his distaste for his present work or of his anxiety to get back as soon as possible to the field of his private labours. He has never been, and so far as one can gather, has no intention of ever becoming a politician. He leaves the Government of India simply and solely because his heart is set upon resuming his formal practice at the Calcutta Bar. That he has performed his duties as part of the Government of India conscientiously, faithfully and with no small measure of success, that his advice loyally and straightforwardly given has been of the utmost value to his colleagues, readily be acknowledged by the whole official world of Simla, who will be the first to regret his severance from the inner counsels of the Government while recognising the personal sacrifices Mr Sinha has made in consenting to become the instrument whereby and important constitutional precedent has been established. Unhappily in the India of to-day, there are but few Indian gentlemen of Mr. Sinha's character and qualification yet none the less in all probability it will be considered necessary to follow the precedent once created. Even if those responsible for making this higher appointments have to search the byeways and hedges for possible candidates. It is sad says the "Pioneer" to think that a Department whose proud boast it is to have been under the charge of a Macaulay a Maine, a Stephen and a Stokes should in the year of grace 1910 have become the prize of persons whose first qualification for office is to be their race or religion. But reforming in haste always gives one an opportunity of repenting at leisure, The Hindus, having so far enjoyed a sort of monopoly of Indian executive councillorships, it is fairly certain that efforts will now be made to give some other community the Government of India. There is a certain Parsee judge who might well be regarded as a likely candidate were not his pro-British sympathies too pronounced to fit in with latter day notions of the requirements of this high office. There are one or two other gentlemen who may or may not care to take up the appointment. All that one can hope for is that an selection made with the object of gratifying a particular community will not result in displeasing everyone outside it.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram has been sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India:—

Heavy rain during week Surat, Konkan Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, good Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, moderate Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, slight Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar. Rainfall general and beneficial, but more needed parts Kaira, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhapur. Break needed parts Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh. Kharif sowing continues parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Deccan, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi, retarded West Khandesh, owing to excessive rain. Transplantation progressing parts Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum, Baroda. Cotton sowing continues parts Ahmedabad, Bijapur, Baroda, Cutch, Kolhapur, retarded Broach owing to continuous rain. Standing crops slightly damaged, insects Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, Belgaum, Dharwar, rats Karachi, floods Hyderabad, excessive moisture Ahmednagar, generally in good condition elsewhere. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, generally in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation generally sufficient. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices risen Bijapur, fallen Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 20 to 41, Konkan 13 to 33, Deccan 11 to 30, Karnatak 26 to 37 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat normal to 26 per cent. less.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL SUGARCANE.

Preliminary forecast of the sugarcane crop of Bengal, 1910. On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates represents about 17·6 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

Character of the season.—Sugarcane is cultivated chiefly in Bihar. Outside Bihar it is an important crop in Burdwan, Baukura, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Hazaribagh and Manbhum. The weather conditions have been favourable so far. Planting began in normal time and the present condition of the crop is reported to be fair in almost all districts.

Area planted.—The area planted with sugarcane this year is estimated at 640,600 acres, against 337,500 acres the revised figures of last year. Since the issue of the final forecast of last year in January, normal areas have been revised in some districts and the total normal area in this Province is now reported to be 384,500 acres.

Outturn.—From Appendix I, it will be seen that in the Sonthal Parganas and Sambalpur, outturns of 102 and 112 per cent. respectively are expected, Saran, Balasore, Angul and Ranchi report a normal crop. Twelve districts report a crop of between 90 and 99 per cent., seven districts between 80 and 89 per cent. and six districts between 70 and 79 per cent. Nadia and Darjeeling report poor crops of 62 and 50 per cent. respectively.

According to the estimates of the District Officers the total outturn of the crop for the Province works out to 89 per cent. of a normal, as compared with 80 per cent. estimated last year. This appears to be an under-estimate. In view of the favourable weather conditions, it is probable that the outturn for the Province as a whole will not be less than the normal.

Other sources of gur.—The quantity of gur likely to be obtained from the juice of the date-palm (of which Jessore produces the largest quantity in the Province) is estimated at 1,317,951 owts., and output of sugar from the juice of the palmyra-palm is estimated at 14,647 owts.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGAR.

First forecast of the sugar-cane crop for 1910-11. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under sugar-cane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 53 per cent. of the total area under sugar-cane in British India. The actual area sown with sugar-cane will be known in December next when the crop statements are complete; but from the return of the Irrigation Department published up to the end of June 1910 and the reports received from selected landholders it appears that the area under the cane crop this year will be about the same as last year when it amounted to 1,037,616 acres. As usual no wings of cane generally began about the middle of February and lasted till the end of March or beginning of April. Germination was good, but irrigation was insufficient in places and slight damage from hot winds and insects has been reported from some districts. The rain commenced earlier than usual—about the middle of June—but July was unusually dry over a large portion of the country where cane is most grown. So far however no serious injury to the crop has been reported. The crop is at present estimated at about 90 per cent. of the normal, but the weather of the next few months may modify this estimate very materially.

AFTER defraying all the expenses for Ramshaw a charity concert was held at Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on 5th instant. A sum of Rs. 370 will be forwarded to Mrs. Ramshaw, the widow of second Engineer of the s. s. "Lowther Range."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay to be held on September 6, Dr. Accacio G Viegas has given notice of his intention to move (I) that the Previous Examination be abolished. (II) That students, who intend to study for the M B., B.S. degrees, shall be allowed to proceed from the first year of an Arts College course to a Medical College without any University examination, if the Principal of the Arts College is satisfied that the work appointed for the first year after Matriculation has been satisfactorily carried out. (III) That students, who intend to study for the B. E. (Civil) B.E. (Mechanical) and B.E. (Electrical) degrees, shall be allowed to proceed from the first year of an Arts College course to an Engineering College without any University examination, if the Principal of the Arts College is satisfied that the work appointed for the first year after Matriculation has been satisfactorily carried out. (IV.) That the Final Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery be held in two parts, Part I commencing on the fourth Monday in June and on the fourth Monday in November and Part II on the following Monday in each case and that the Syndicate be requested to make the necessary changes in the Regulations. (V.) (1) That the Senate are of opinion that the standard of the Matriculation Examination should be so raised as to do away with the necessity for the present first year's course in an Arts College and thus to render a three years' course sufficient for the studies for the B. A. and B. Sc. degrees; and that the Matriculation Examination so improved and raised be the preliminary standard of education for admission to the Medical, Engineering and Agricultural Colleges. (2) That the raising of the standard of the Matriculation Examination be effected within the next five years and that the Syndicate be requested to take the necessary action.

REMOVAL OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE Small Causes Courts will be held in the newly built cloth market building, Princess Street from the 20th instant. In the meantime the Courts are closed for the present. The Small Causes Courts are temporarily located in the Princess Street until the old structure on the Esplanade Cross Road is demolished and new buildings are ready on the same plot.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Aug. 19.

The P. and O. Co's., Steamer "Salsette" with the English Mails of the 5th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the following passengers:—

Black, Maj Mrs J A	Ireland, Dr J S
Douglas, Mrand Mrs J child	Pariany, Mr B

THE "LONDON GAZETTE".

Admiralty, July 26.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following officers:—Comdr, W C Crutchley (retired); Senior Engineer J W Smith retired; Engineers T Ripley, W Wayte.

Gunner J T Le Fevre has been promoted to the rank of chief gunner in his Majesty's fleet July 24.

July 30.

The following gentlemen have been appointed engineer-sub-lieutenants:—G W Smyth, H F Du M Hunt, A K Dibley, C W Lambert, D J Hoare, J C Flint, A Ereleigh, C R Hoare, H E Ash, D H Smith D H L Gill, J H Brooks, B J H Wilkinson, C V Baker, F N Bennett, P R Rushbrook Aug 1.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve,—Sub-Lieut E W Swan to be lieutenant July 29.

Royal Marine Art.—Lieut Col and Brevet Col L T Pease is placed on a supplementary half-pay list on completing six years service in the substantive rank of lieutenant-Col G M Campbell to be lieutenant-colonel Capt and Brevet Major H Worthington to be major Aug 1.

War Office, Aug 1.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of Major-Gen J S Ewart, C B aide-de-camp general to his Majesty, now director of military operations, being appointed adjutant-general to the forces second military member of the Army Council, vice General Sir I S M Hamilton, G C B D S O.

Aug 2.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

General Sir I S M Hamilton, G C B D S O from adjutant-general to the forces, to be general officer commanding-in-chief in the Mediterranean and inspector-general of the Overseas Forces. The undermentioned officers are appointed to the personal staff of General Sir I S M Hamilton, G C B D S O: —Major W R N Madocks, R A from General Staff officer 2nd grade, southern coast defences, as assistant military secretary Capt F L Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, the Gordon Highlanders, as aide-de-camp Major H A D Simpson-Baikie, R A a General Staff officer at the War Office, is transferred to the Mediterranean command, and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel. Col. (temporary Brig-Gen.) H H Wilson, C B D S O from commandant, Staff College, to be director of military operations at the War Office, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed (Aug. 1). Lieut. Sir A L M Napier, Bart., Reserve of Officers, to be aide-de-camp (extra) to the Right Hon. W H Earl of Dudley, G C M G G C V O, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia (June 14).

Establishments.

Army Veterinary School—Capt. E J Wadley, Army Veterinary Corps, to be assistant professor (July 22).

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Capt. E Penn to be adjutant Aug. 3. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A H M Sinclair and the Hon F C Montgomerie June 10.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Capt. G Heseltine retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 51C, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Aug. 3.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt Bertram Dickson retires on retired pay Aug 3 Supernumerary Capt G Masters is restored to the Establishment July 9 Supernumerary Lieut R B Cousens is restored to the Establishment Capt E S Hay to be adjutant July 15.

Royal Garrison Art—Supernumerary Lieut J P de F Shaw is restored to the Establishment June 22.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut G E Hope to be lieutenant July 9 The undermentioned second lieutenants on probation to be second lieutenants:—H Lancelot Aubrey-Fletcher, M V O, P Van Neck, G H Grenfell, W W Lord Braboure, P J S P Gregory, T E R Symons, W J R Peacock Aug 1.

Coldstream Guards—The undermentioned second lieutenants on probation to be second lieutenants:—E F Chinnery, G R F Rowley Aug. 1 The undermentioned to be second lieutenants on probation:—M B Smith R W M Lockwood Aug. 3.

Scots Guards—Capt N A Orr-Ewing to be adjutant Aug. 2 Second Lieut on probation Sir I Colquhoun, Bart, to be second lieutenant Aug. 1.

Irish Guards—Surg-Major P H Whiston to be surgeon-lieutenant-colonel July 29 The undermentioned to be second lieutenants on probation Aug. 3:—T H Galton, in succession to Lieut Sir S H Child, Bart, M V O, resigned; T Musgrave, in succession to Lieut C A Tisdall, promoted.

Infantry.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Second Lieut A E Thomson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office July 20.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut B W E Gething is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry; Supernumerary Lieut R S Fletcher is restored to the Establishment July 13.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Supernumerary Capt E L P Edwards is restored to the Establishment July 27.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Second Lieut J F Beyts resigns his commission August 3.

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut G G Smyth resigns his commission August 3.

The Border Regt—Lieut C A J Cholmondeley to be captain April 27.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Second Lieut O Brown to be lieutenant May 7.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt. Capt F J Gosset retires on retired pay Lieut O Steele to be captain August 3.

The Manchester Regt—Lieut A B Rose is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health August 3.

The Gordon Highlanders—Supernumerary Lieut S A Macmillan is restored to the Establishment July 8.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut H E MacCarthy-Morrogh is removed from the Service for absence without leave May 25.

The Army Service Corps.

Brevet Col G M V Hunt, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay; Major A K Seccombe, D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel; Capt C E Watling to be major, vice Major A K Seccombe, D S O; Supernumerary Capt N G Anderson, D S O, to be restored to be establisment, vice C E Watling Aug 1 Capt C W Justice retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt J L Jesse is restored to the establishment Aug 3.

Army Medical Service.

Col E North retires on retired pay; Lieut-Col R H S Sawyer, M B, from Army Medical Corps, to be colonel Aug 3.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned majors are placed on retired pay:—H J Parry, D S O, M B, R W H Jackson, M B July 29.

Capt G H Richard, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment with precedence next below Capt C W O'Brien July 25.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss M M Davies, Staff Nurse, resigns her appointment Aug 3.

Army Ordnance Department.

Col G J Buttemer, C B. C M G, ordnance officer, first class, to be chief inspector of equipment and stores, in succession to Lieut-Col W Moore Lane, whose period in that appointment has expired; Brevet Col H W Perry, ordnance officer, second class, to be an ordnance officer, first class, with the rank of colonel July 17.

Memoranda.

Col T J W Prendergast, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Aug 3. Major F H G Cunliffe, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while employed with the West African Frontier Force July 27. Capt C F Thornton, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay August 3.

The undermentioned second lieutenants are granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Frontier Force:—W E Williams, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Midlesex Regt July 13; A B Thomson the Buffs East Kent Regt July 20.

General Reserve of Officers.

Second Lieut E H Buxton is removed, his Majesty having no further occasion for his services Aug 3. Second Lieut L G F M Lord Brooke, M V O, resigns his commission Aug. 3.

Admiralty, July 30.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Malcolm Alfred Kennard has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, dated 29th July.

Admiralty, August 3.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Humphrey Maurice Robson, Henry Edward Rendall, John Sydney Plampire Colquhoun and dated 30th July.

Admiralty, August 4.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenant have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—John Lewis Deacon. James Percy Johns. Tom Simonds. George Charles Theodore Turner William David Smith Dated 1st August.

Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Close Granford Kennedy has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 15th April.

Staff Paymaster Alfred Charles Ransom has this day been promoted to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 11th June.

Chief Officer of Coast Guard Thomas Edward Lovegood has this day been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned.

War Office, Whitehall, August 2.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

Major General George Upton Prior to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant—General A. McI. Macdonald, deceased. Dated 5th July.

War Office, Whitehall, August 5.

His Majesty The King has been pleased to approve of the Regiment of Yeomanry now styled the "Surrey (The Princess of Wales's)" being in future designated the "Surrey (Queen Mary's Regiment)."

War Office, Whitehall, August 5.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel temporary Brigadier-General Francis J Davies, C B, from Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, to be a Brigadier-General, General Staff, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed, vice Colonel temporary Brigadier-General W R Robertson, C B, D S O, appointed Commandant of the staff college. Dated 1st August.

Colonel Frederick I Maxse, I C V O, C B, D S O, from Commanding the Coldstream Guards, Regiment and Regimental District, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command a Brigade, vice Colonel temporary Brigadie-General F J Davies, C B Dated 1st August.

Captain Gilbert Q Hamilton, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable Lord Islington, D S O, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand. Dated 9th July.

The following is substituted for the notification which appeared in the Gazette of the 24th May.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Mark E Makgil-Crichton-Maitland, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp extra to the Right Honourable Lord Islington, D S O, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand. Dated 12th May.

Establishments.

Staff College, Colonel (temporary Brigadier General) William R. Robertson, C.B., D.S.O., from General Staff, to be Commandant (and a retain his temporary rank while so employed) vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General H H Wilson, C B, D S O, appointed Directs of Military Operations. Dated 1st August.

Royal Army Medical College, Major Edgar M. Pilcher, D S O., M B., Royal Army Medical Corps, to be a Professor, vice Major C O Spencer, M B whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st August.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Lieutenant Thomas R. Sneyd resigns his Commission Dated 6th August.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Major Lewes M. Dunbar retires on retired pay. Dated 6th August.

Captain Bertram R M Glossop to be Major vice D M Dunbar. Dated 6th August.

14th(King's) Hussars, Major Charles B. Totterham, D S O, is placed temporarily on the Half pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 6th August.

Captain Thomas E. L. Hill-Whitson to be Major vice C B Tottenham, D S O. Dated 6th August.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Colonel the Honourable William Lambton, C M G, M V O, D S O, to command the Regiment and Regimental District, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier General) F I Maxse, C V O, C B, D S O appointed to command the 1st Infantry Brigade. Dated 1st August.

Major Hugh C Sutton to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Colonel The Honourable W Lambton, C M G., M V O, D S O. Dated 1st August.

Captain The Honourable Georgs A Crichton to be Major, vice H C Sutton Dated 1st August.

Lieutenant George E Vaughan to be Captain under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Datad 18th May.

Infantry.

The Buffs East Kent Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Dauglish, on, completion of his period service in command of a Battalion, retires retired on pay. Dated 4th August.

Major Henry C de la M Hill to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel G. Dauglish. Dated 4th August.

Captain Robert Mc Douall, D S O, to Major, vice H C de la M Hill Dated 4th August.

Supernumerary Captain Rowland H Powl is restored to the establishment, vice R McDouall, D S O, Dated 4th August.

The King's Liverpool Regiment, Captain Hard N Robinson resigns his Commission, Dated 6th August.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Malcolm B B Riall seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 9th July.

The East Yorkshire Regiment Second Lieutenant John A F Muir to be Lieutenant, vice A R Kino, promoted. Dated 6th July.

The Royal Irish Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—John D Scott, vice H C MacDonnell, promoted. Dated 29th April.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain Athel M H Forbes is restored to the establishment, vice I V Paton, D S O seconded. Dated 1st August.

The Cheshire Regiment, Captain Claude B Gosset Indian Army, to be Captain, vice A J. Orchrd, who exchanges. Dated 22nd July.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 1st April. Robert F B Noyter, vice H M Powell, promoted. Christopher M Morris, vice A F G Kilby, promoted.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Lieutenant Patrick A Duff retires on retired pay. Dated 6th August.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Captain Reginald H Hart is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army, dated 9th July.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Corporal (Lance Sergeant) John Separman d'Hauteville Birkby, from The Cesnire Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C M Vassar-Smith, promoted, dated 6th August.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Captian Meryn Pratt, D S O, retires on retired pay dated 6th August.

Supernumerary Captain Alexander J Fife is restored to the establishment, vice M Pratt D S O, dated 6th August.

The Gordon Highlanders, Captain Frederick L Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, is seconded for service on the Staff, dated 1st August.

Supernumerary Captain Charles W McD Findlay is restored to the establishment, vice F L Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, dated 5th August.

Captain Charles W McD Findlay retires on retired pay Dated 6th August.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, Captain and Brevet Major Philip Gould to be Major, vice C U Sandys, retired Dated 16th July.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—Dated 27th July George B Crisp Cecil W Mainprise Dated 28th July. Alic L Best Lionel E L Parker Gerald H Goddard.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 28th July,—Winfrid K Beaman, Colin Cassidy, Alexander D Fraser, M B, Archer Fortescue, M B, Howard G Gibson, Stephen Field, Frederick H M Chapman, Henry M J Perry, John L Wood, Frederick T Turner. Michael P Leahy, M B, William G Avis, John E M Boyd, Donald F Mackenzie, M B, Richard D O'Connor, Owen R McEvers, Malcolm O Wilson, M B, John C Hart, M B, Thomas H Scott, M B, Gerald F Rudkin, Leopold A A Andrews, John H Gurley, Alfred C Elliot, M B, William B Purden, M B, Francis Casement, M B, Edward M Middleton, Vincent T Carruthers, M B, Harold W Farebrother.

Memoranda,

The undermentioned Colonels, Half-pay List retires on retired pay Dated 6th August, Charles J Markham. George Wright, D S O, Brevet Colonel the Honourable William Lambton, C M G, M V O from Coldstream Guards, to be Colonel Dated 1st August, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant William Carter, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), is granted the honorary rank of Captain Dated 4th August, The undermentioned Native Officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement;—Risaldar Ali Muhammad Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse) Dated 1st June, Subadar Major Madho Sing Rana, Sardar Bahadur, 4th Gurkha Rifles Dated 10th June,

General Reserve of Officers.

Captain and Honorary Major Harold Walter Jones, from the Social Reserve Royal Field Artillery is transferred with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining his honorary rank Dated 6th August,

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

3rd Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lieutenant George C Anne is restored to the establishment Dated 26th July,

3rd Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment, Supernumerary Second Lieutenant Clarence J D E B Wodehouse to be Lieutenant, and to remain seconded, Dated 19th June,

3rd Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment Captain and Honorary Major Pailip C Wright resigns his Commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Dated 6th August,

4th Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Anthony G Titley resigns his Commission Dated 6th August.

4th Battalion, The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieutenant James A Ballantine is second for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 22nd June.

3rd Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Arthur C E Young to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th June.

3rd Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Fristram Archer Kendall, from the 5th Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment, to be, Second Lieutenant (on probation). Dated 6th August.

5th Battalion, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 7th June. Lieutenant William J Cooney resigns his Commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 8th June.

The Army Service Corps.

Second Lieutenant (on probation) Edward A G Stoker is confirmed in his rank.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN LORDS AND COMMONS.

How are we to reconcile the constitutional check upon hasty legislation now in the hands of the Lords with the impatience of all interference from above manifested by a numerous and powerful party in the House of Commons? If any such reconciliation could be effected by the Conference now sitting it would deserve our warmest thanks; and we fancy that the public in general believe that it will succeed in doing so. But the closer we look into the question, the more insoluble the problem seems to be. One suggestion is that the Upper Chamber should be greatly reduced in number, and that when a conflict occurred with the Lower, the two should sit together and deliberate in common. Yet it is difficult to see how this would satisfy the Radical demand for a complete exemption from aristocratic control. The Peers and the Conservative Commoners together would always be too strong for the Radicals, and it would appear to matter very little, from the Radical point of view, whether the veto was exercised in the one Chamber or the other. And we say this, because it is clear that no settlement which did not satisfy the Radical would be any settlement at all: that is to say, they would continue to agitate for something more through every succeeding session, to the great detriment of public business, and unsettlement of the public mind. They would keep the sore open, we may be quite sure; nor is it very uncharitable to suppose that this would satisfy them nearly as well as having it closed. At all events we see that they are determined that it shall not be closed if they can help it, by anything in the nature of a compromise falling short of Mr Keir Hardie's ideal, which is "sweeping the House of Lords out of existence." If the veto is surrendered the Constitution is ruined. If it is not, the war will still go on. It seems to us, therefore, that what is talked of as a third compromise, but which, after all, is only the present system more strictly defined by statute, would be preferable to anything which has as yet been put forward though, of course, it would no more settle the question than either of the above prescriptions. Let it be enacted that any measure passed by the House of Commons in two consecutive Parliaments, with a General Election between them, shall become law automatically. But this is practically the system which, by a general understanding, prevails at this moment. The counter-proposition advanced by the Government, which gives no appeal to the people from the decision of a single Parliament, is manifestly inadequate. If we look beyond the House of Lords to the traditional and historical connection between the aristocracy and the political life of Great Britain, we shall see still greater reasons for destroying any measure which has a tendency either to impair or sever it. To exclude from political affairs all the higher grades of society, all the high breeding, habits of thought, manners and refinement, which distinguish aristocracies, and with them the political sagacity and practical wisdom for which they have been equally famous, would deal a fatal blow, not only to the dignity of government, but to the quality of the national character. France and America both supply object-lessons, if we only have eyes to see and ears to hear. But the danger lies deeper even than this. Both Renan and De Tocqueville agree in the assertion that the divorce of the aristocracy from politics and government was the remote cause of the French Revolution. Their separation from all local and provincial jurisdiction, the work of Richlieu and the later Bourbons, lost them the confidence of the people, and left the Crown nothing to fall back upon when the crisis came—no body of trained statesmen capable of weathering the storm, which under different circumstances might never have occurred at all.—From "Past and Future, in "Blackwood."

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

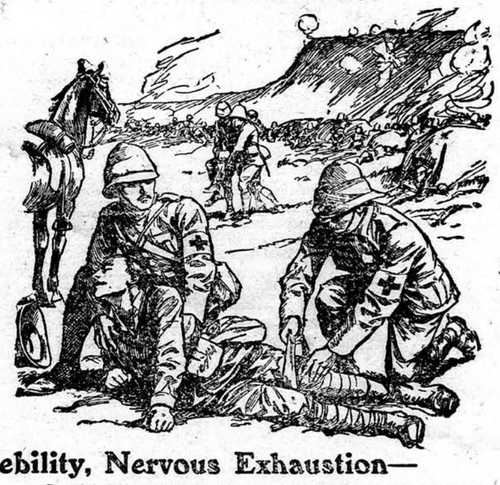
Lord Morley's Scheme.

It will be remembered, writes the "Pioneer," that in May, 1909, certain correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India was published in regard to the question to the promotion of the growth in this country of an independent medical profession, by throwing open to private practitioners some of the various civil appointments at present held by officers of the Indian Medical Service. Lord Morley, in the course of that correspondence, declared that he had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when a strong effort should be made to reduce the civil side of the Indian Medical Service, and he requested the Government of India after consulting Local Government to inform him as to what steps they proposed to take in the matter. The Government of India have now received the views of Local Governments on the references made, and a despatch on the subject will doubtless shortly be sent Home to the Secretary of State. The Government of India have already, of course, expressed their sympathy with Lord Morley's suggestions, though they were careful to point out that any advance made with the scheme should be gradual and tentative, and only as qualified candidates became available in India, and provided nothing was done to decrease the attractiveness of the I. M. S., or to lower the efficiency of the medical schools and their hospitals. It would not be altogether surprising if the Local Governments, while quite ready to sympathise with the Secretary of State's proposals in the abstract, were far too much convinced of the practical difficulties that Lord Morley's scheme presented, to be able to accord to it even such a lukewarm welcome as that given to it by the Government of India. And in this connection it would be extremely interesting to know if any attempt has yet been made to discover how many or perhaps we should say how few, really qualified private practitioners there are at present in this country.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell 1/4

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes: —"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/3, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1 size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

C. & G. P. Co. H. TRADE MARK.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL

TO THE GOOD QUALITIES, OF THE THREE-RIBBED ALL RUBBER.

Continental Non-Skids:—

(MODEL 1910.)

"BEST THING ON WHEELS."

Windsor, 1st January, 1910.

Messrs. THE CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER Co., 102-108, Clerkenwell Road, E. C.

DEAR SIRS,

Will you kindly send me your latest price list. I would especially like to have the price of your three-ribbed tyres, which I have been using lately with considerable success. As you know, I use "CONTINENTALS" to a great extent on my cars, and I have had every reason to be satisfied with them during the many thousands of miles which I have travelled both here and on the Continent. I may add that I consider the three-ribbed pattern tyre a very effective non-skid, for I have never had a slip when using this.

Allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you for your ever prompt attention to all my requests. It is a great comfort to feel sure that a tyre will appear by the very next train after it has been telephoned for. I must also thank you for the very valuable information collected for me on the subject of æroplanes.

Yours faithfully,

(Baroness) S. E. CAMPBELL VON LAURENTZ.

Lists Free on Request.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

SCHRODER SMIDT & Co., BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK

ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE.

PICKLES WORCESTER SAUCES AND VINEGARS

LOW PRICES.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—

ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Exhausted Nerves NEED TRADE 'VANA' MARK BRAND TONIC WINE

It enriches the blood, the source of mental and physical energy, and nourishes the whole nervous system

Sold by all Chemists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. LONDON (ENG.)

XK 125 NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI

MICHELIN & CIE., Clermont-Ferrand (France). | THE MICHELIN TYRE CO., LTD., 42-53, Sussex Place, London, S.W.

After the TARGA FLORIO, May 16th, 1910, the

CATALONIA CUP Spain. May 29th, 1910.

was won on

MICHELIN TYRES,

which were also fitted to

The FIRST FOUR CARS.

STOCKISTS.

FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co., 55, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA. | RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., Head Office: Fairlie Place, CALCUTTA. | BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

BENGER'S

One of the most valuable foods known to the Medical Profession.—"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Benger's Food is distinguished from the others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed.

BENGER'S FOOD IS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SUTLEJ VALLEY FLOODS.

Cause Fatal Railway Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FEROZEPUR, August 19.

The No. 37 up-mixed train was derailed between Jamra and Jeya stations on the Sutlej Valley Railway, where floods from the river had caused the line to sink. One fireman was killed and the driver, a second fireman and ten Indian third class passengers were slightly injured. Medical assistance was sent from Pakputtan.

FIREMAN ASSAULTS A CHIEF OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 19.

The Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday, convicted a fireman of the steamer "Clematis" named Middleman, of assaulting the Chief Officer, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

INDIAN STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 19.

Seven students, who have received scholarships of the National Council of Education to prosecute their studies in America, left Calcutta last evening on board the steamer "Matiana." Of these, four belonged to Dacca, one to Barisal, one to Faridpur and one to Calcutta.

MISSING CHILDREN IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 18.

The number of children reported missing in Calcutta during 1909 was :—Number missing 1,283, number restored 1,237, number missing whose loss was not reported but who were picked up but not restored and sent to the foundling asylum, 13. The total lost was 2,358, total recovered 2,332, not traced 26, otherwise disposed of viz., died in hospital one, two of the 25 untraced children were wearing ornaments when lost.

SANSKRIT AND ARABIC SCHOLARSHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 18.

The Government of India have awarded the two state scholarships available in 1910 for the scientific study of Sanskrit and Arabic in Europe to Mr. P. D. Gaine and Munshi Mansoor Ahmad, who were nominated by the Government of Bombay and the United Provinces, respectively.

INSUBORDINATE POLICEMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, August 18.

The 26 reserve constables who were prosecuted yesterday for insubordination have been given three months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Cowen.

A BENGALI SUSPECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, August 18.

In case of Chandra Sekhar De, a political suspect, having come up to-day before Mr. Gangacharan Chatterjee, a few witnesses were examined. The accused is undefended. The case is postponed.

EXPERT SMUGGLER CAUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 19.

A clever arrest of Shaik Mumdoo, notorious opium smuggler, was effected here the other day. Police had been after him for over a year, and with the aid of a Eurasian informer succeeded in arresting him in the compound of the Civil Lines, with 8 seers of opium meant for Calcutta. The accused was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 200.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 19.

The "Gazette of India" contains the following orders :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Longhurst is appointed Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, vice Mr. Cousens retiring.

Dr. M. A. Stein is posted as Superintendent, Frontier Circle, and Dr. Spooner is posted to the Eastern Circle.

The services of Mr. Scroene, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ozzard, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

Major Kaye, No. 7 Mountain Battery, Murree Hills, is transferred to the home establishment, and posted to No. 3 Depot, Royal Garsison Artillery.

Lieutenant Power, 19th Lancers, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Lieutenant Durie, No. 10 Ammunition Column, is posted to the 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery at Karachi.

Captain Climo, Officiating Commandant, No. 36 Mountain Battery, is appointed supernumerary Captain, Indian Mountain Battery, at Abbotabad.

Captain Seagram, 20th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 50th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on promotion to Major.

Lieutenant Spencer Smith, 8th Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, Lucknow, is transferred to the home establishment.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 19.

An estimate has been sanctioned for carrying out considerable addition and alterations to the main station building at Rawalpindi, North-Western Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the transmission to England by the East Indian Railway of an indent for materials required for 22 locomotive engines during 1911-12.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 18.

Plague mortality during last week was 1,037 against 1,343 cases. Provincial figures were:—Bombay, 213 deaths; Madras, 32; Bengal, 75; the United Provinces, 121; the Punjab, 15; Burma, 52; the Central Provinces, 73; Mysore State, 46; Hyderabad, 233; Central India, 33; and Rajputana, 143.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Poona.

BOMBAY'S FINE BATTING DISPLAY.

The important annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana came off yesterday on the Esplanade, Bombay, and was witnessed by a fairly large number of spectators. The home team were without the services of E. E. Christie and F. L. Sprott. The visitors, too, were short of one or two of the regular members of their team.

The home team held the upper hand throughout the day, the visitors failing to make any headway against them either with the bat or ball. The latter were in fact outplayed in all the departments of the game. Going in to bat first, they failed to take any advantage of the easy wicket at their disposal, and although three of their batsmen, Captains Tillard and Anstruther, and Mr. Clarke, made decent contributions to the score, the rest of the visitors failed entirely, all of them falling like nine pins before Coombs, and none of them entering into double figures. The visitors' show with the ball was worse. The Bombay batsmen took little time in measuring the strength of their opponents' attack. They completely collared the bowling and treating all the bowlers with scant respect and mounted up the score with extreme rapidity. Nearly every batsman who played the visitors' bowling got into double figures. The stand made by Nicholson and Phillips for the fourth wicket produced 86, while another stand that was made for the sixth wicket, by Purcell and Langley, realised still more, just a little above a century. In fielding though they were not as smart as the Bombay men, the visitors did not cut a sorry figure. Their fielding was perhaps the only bright feature of their day's outing. The Bombay Gymkhana deserve to be congratulated on the fine total they made. Their batting, if not brilliant, was sound, and credit is especially due to Purcell, Langley, Brooke, Nicholson and Phillips. The first two's innings was not quite faultless, as both of them were missed once. But Boooke, Phillips and Nicholson's efforts were quite faultless, the Gymkhana skipper's display being especially noteworthy. On the Poona side, mension should be made of Tillard and Anstruther's batting. Trent and Clarke were perhaps the only batsmen on the visitors' side, who could enter into double figures. Their performances were under the circumstances praiseworthy. The distinctive feature of the day's play was the splendid bowling of E. E. Coombs. On a wicket which did not assist him in the least, he secured the grand analysis of 12 overs, 7 maidens, 37 runs and 7 wickets. His performance will go down in the history of these contests as one of the very best, and if he maintains the form shown yesterday, he should easily find a place once more in the Presidency team. Phillips also bowled remarkably well, capturing 3 wickets for 6 runs.

POONA BATTING.

Poona winning the toss elected to bat sending in Captain Tillard and Anstruther to face the Bombay attack which was entrusted to Pearson and Nicholson. Runs came in at a brisk rate at the beginning, the batsmen, especially Tillard, playing a fine free game. Two decades were speedily telegraphed and as the score continued mounting up a change in the bowling was considered necessary, and Coombs and Phillips were now put on to bowl. At 34 Tillard, who had done most of the scoring, was caught at the wickets by Brooke off Coombs (34-1-24). Clarke joined Anstruther, and the two took the score to 59, when the new-comer succumbed to a fine delivery off Coombs (59-2-13). Ward came in, but had to return to the pavilion before he could break his duck, Coombs again being the successful bowler (59-3-0). Burnham was the fifth man in. Anstruther continued playing a fine game and telegraphed two more decades. A disaster was in store for the visitors, for with the total at 75, they lost Anstruther. The outgoing batsman had by fine attractive cricket contributed 29 (75-4-28). The rest of the batsmen did not give much trouble to the home bowlers. They lost Burnham without any addition to the total. He skied a ball off Phillips and was beautifully held in the long field by F. F. Stileman (75-5-0). Prospects did not look brighter for the visitors, when a few minutes later, Major Wood was smartly held in the slips by Coombs off Phillips (77-6-1), and immediately after Usborne was out to a catch by Powell off the same bowler (77-7-0). Wickham, the next man in, had an equally short existence at the wickets, being seen i-n-w to Coombs (85-8-2). A beautiful yorker of Coombs scattered the new-comer Rae's wickets (85-9-0). The last man Martin made a fourer and was then held by Langby off Coombs (89-10-4). The Poona innings thus terminated with the total at 89.

BOMBAY INNINGS.

On the game being resumed after lunch, Bombay opened their first venture, sending in Lieutenant Brooke and S. N. Powell against the bowling of Anstruther and Burnham. The innings did not open auspiciously as only 5 had been scored when Fewell was clean-bowled by Burnham (5-1-1). However, on F. F. Stileman joining Brooke the two collared the Poona bowling and speedily sent up the half century amid cheering. Two runs later Martin broke through Stileman's defence with a fine delivery. The outgoing batsman had contributed 22, and had assisted Brooke in raising the total from 5 for the first wicket to 52 for the second wicket (52-2-22). E. M. F. Nicholson now joined his skipper, who shortly after was beautifully held at the wickets by Tillard off Burnham. Brooke had contributed 33 by fine, faultless cricket, his contribution 33 including five 4's, was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion (60-3-33). On G. C. Phillips partnering Nicholson, a long stand was made. Both batsmen played with confidence the several bowlers that were pitched against them and eventually added 86 for the fourth wicket. The total had been raised to 146, when Phillips in attempting to hit at Wood was stumped. Phillips had made 33 by faultless cricket (146-4-33) V. E. Purcell was the sixth man in. Soon after the Home team lost another reliable bat, Nicholson being run out in attempting to snatch a run. The outgoing batsman had contributed 32 to the Bombay total, his contribution including three 4's and an equal number of three's (146-5-32). G. E. D. Langley joined Purcell and then ensued another long stand, the two batsmen playing all the Poona bowling with ease. Decade after decade was telegraphed, the frequent changes made by the Poona captain in the bowling proving of no avail. When tea interval was taken at about 5-30 p. m., Bombay had made 206. On the re-start runs continued to come in at a rapid rate. The score had been taken to 250, when Drake broke through Langley's defence with a beautiful off-brake. Langley had contributed 44 (250-6-44). Stumps were then drawn for the day; and the home team's total stood at 259 for the loss of 6 wickets. The game will be continued to-day. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Tillard, c Brooke, b Coombs	24
Anstruther, l-b-w, b Coombs	28
Clarke, b Coombs	13
Ward, b Coombs	0
Burnham, c F F Stileman, b Phillips	8
Major Wood, c Coombs, b Phillips	1
Drake, not out	2
Usborne, c Powell, b Phillips	0
Wickham, l-b-w, b Coombs	2
Rae, b Coombs	0
St Martin, c Langby, b Coombs	4
Extras	7
Total	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
G M Pearson	4	16	0	0
E M F Nicholson	5	11	1	0
E E Coombs	17	37	7	7
C G Stileman	5	12	1	0
G C Phillips	10	6	5	3

BOMBAY—1st Innings.

F R R Brooke, c Tillard, b Burnham	33
S N Powell, b Burnham	1
F F Stileman, b Martin	22
E M F Nicholson, run out	32
G C Phillips, st. Tillard b Wood	33
V E Purcell, not out	49
G E D Langley, b Drake	44
E E Coombs, C G Stileman, T H Watts, G M Pearson — To bat,	
Extras	36
Total (for 6 wickets)	250

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Anstruther	13	43	1	0
Burnham	24	85	3	2
St Martin	9	32	1	1
Drake	3	11	0	1
Wood	10	29	0	1
Rae	2	3	0	0
Clarke	3	8	1	0

Anstruther, Burnham and Wood bowled 1 no ball each.

Rae bowled 3 wide balls.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Wednesday the 24th instant at 5-30 p. m. (weather permitting) :—

1. Individual Tent Pegging.—Competitors will first knock cocoanut off a bamboo-post with butt end of spear, then take ring and peg. Marks for style and pace.

2. Infinity Polo Ball Race.—Ladies will take first stroke, hand stick to partner who will take the next stroke at same ball. They will with alternate strokes hit ball round a flag and through a goal. The ball must be hit before stick is handed over.

3. V. C. Race.

4. A line of posts with a cocoanut on each will be in front of each lady who will be mounted and ready to start from a line. She will, on the word "go" gallop to any post and take off a cocoanut, return to starting line and throw it to her partner who will be on foot. He will place it in a bucket near him. If the gentleman misses the basket he must take the ball back to his lady, take up his position by the bucket and try again. The lady will fetch back the cocoanuts one by one in above manner till all are in the bucket. If a cocoanut falls off or is knocked off the post, a judge may replace it.

5. Treasure Hunt for Silver Spoon, which Lady keeps.—Ladies on foot, but men may use horses if they think it necessary. Clues will be given at the start.

6. Horse and Pony Distance Scurry.—(Handicap). No entries will be received after third event is over. Competitors are requested to enter details on a board placed near the mat shed.

By kind permission of Major A. W. Andrews and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play during the afternoon.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 19.

One game was played this evening in continuation of the first round of the Poona Junior Polo Tournament. The opposing teams were the 26th Light Cavalry comprising Messrs. Armstrong, Greenway, Chaytor and Summers, and Captain Terrot's team; comprising, Mr. W. Purser, R. F. A. Captains Terrot and Innis. Draggoons, Captain Kemble, R. F. A. and Mr. Haygate, R. F. A. Both the teams gave excellent exhibition of polo, but though the Terrot's team made several gallant attempts to break through they never succeeded. The 26th Cavalry won by 4 goals to nil.

MEMORIALS TO KING EDWARD.

The Prime Minister's Suggestion.

The Prime Minister has addressed the following letter to the Lord Mayor :—

"10 Downing Street, Whitehall, July 28, 1910.

"My dear Lord Mayor,—His Majesty's Government have been considering the question as to the best method of commemorating the life and reign of King Edward VII. They have had before them various schemes with regard to the form the memorial should take, and as a result of their inquires they are disposed to think that the object in view would best be secured by local rather than national memorials.

"I believe in many parts of the country proposals have already been made to commemorate his late Majesty's reign, and my colleagues and I feel that the memory of a King who shewed so keen a desire to become acquainted by his personal presence with all classes of his subjects in every part of the United Kingdom would more appropriately be honoured and preserved by each county or large city marking specially for itself and in a manner most suitable to the local conditions the love and veneration in which he was held.

"You will, I know agree with me that London should be foremost in doing honour to our late Sovereign, and I am therefore writing to suggest for your consideration whether your Lordship might not take the initiative in carrying out the project of a London memorial.—I am my dear Lord Mayor yours very faithfully.

"H. H. ASQUITH.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London."

The Lord Mayor, in response to the invitation has conveyed to the Prime Minister the gratification which it will give him to inaugurate such a movement for a London memorial to the late King as Mr. Asquith suggests, and he is now taking steps in the first place to form an influential and representative Mansion House committee to make preparations for collecting the fund and carrying out the details of the scheme. He is seeking the aid of the City and borough mayors of London in making the project known and in raising donations in their respective districts. Meanwhile donations towards "The King Edward Memorial" may be forwarded either to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House or the Bank of England, where an account has been opened.

The announcement by the Lord Mayor that he has opened a Mansion House fund, in response to Mr. Asquith's suggestion, has been received with general gratification in the city, and a number of inquiries from prominent people have been received at the Mansion House in connection with the project. A number of subscriptions from city men anxious to give the fund an early start have also come to hand. As to the form that the memorial should take, several suggestions have already been advanced, amongst these being :—The establishment of a King Edward Convalescent Home. A considerable donation to the King Edward Hospital Fund. The rebuilding of the facade of Buckingham Palace, or the actual rebuilding of the Palace. The purchase of the Crystal Palace. Of all the suggestions, the one recommend the purchase of the Crystal Palace has perhaps the strongest support, and this suggestion it is expected will meet with sufficient approbation to make it at least one of the possible forms which the London memorial may take.

An influentially signed appeal has been issued at Windsor in support of the proposal that the memorial to King Edward VII. in the royal borough should take the form of clearing off the debt on the King Edward VII. Hospital, endowing the hospital, and erecting a statue of his late Majesty in its grounds.

USE OF ROMAN LETTERS FOR INDIAN LANGUAGES.

The Christian Literature Society for India has issued a pamphlet written by Mr. J. Knowles advocating the use of Roman letters supplemented by diacritical marks or Roman letters for the many languages spoken in India. The writer points out that owing to the number of symbols and their complexity it is one of the most difficult undertakings for a native to read his mothertongue. Moreover, not only are there more than 150 languages spoken in India, but there are fifty recognised indigenous alphabets and probably twice as many scripts in use; and though most of the sounds are common to all the languages, hardly any of the letters for the same sound have the same form in any two vernaculars. Since the advisability of the Roman letter for the Indian languages seems beyond all doubt, and since, according to the writer, the existing complicated native characters constitute the chief cause of illiteracy, it is held that if the reform can be secured India will reap considerable benefit. The only serious difficulty in the way is that Government sanction will be required for the use of Roman letters in schools, etc., but sanction of their optional use in all that is sought, and for the rest the writer holds that if in course of time every candidate for Government employ were required to pass an examination in reading and writing Roman characters, natives would readily adapt themselves to this arrangement, and the spread of English would be encouraged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Action by a Member.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beamen disposed of the rule obtained by G. Pickard calling upon C. B. Robinson, and the remaining members of the committee to show cause why they should not pending the hearing of this suit against them be restrained from excluding the plaintiff from the enjoyment of the property and effects of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana of which they are the managing committee and from participation in its rights, proceedings and benefits and from removing his name from the list of members.

Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smytham Byrne and Noble, appeared in support of the rule, while Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, showed cause, Mr. Weldon in showing cause against the rule said that in the month of June last, there was a criminal prosecution in the Police Court instituted by the plaintiff and that case was compounded, the plaintiff receiving Rs. 750.

Mr. Binning said that there were only two points to be argued on this rule. The first was whether without giving any opportunity of defending himself his client was debarred from using the Club and the second was whether the meeting at which plaintiff was resolved upon to be suspended was regularly convened.

Mr. Weldon said that for compounding the case Mr. Pickard received Rs. 750 in cash. That matter came to the ears of the Committee and the Committee had resolved to suspend the plaintiff. The learned counsel said that this Court could not sit aside an appeal from the decision of the Committee which had acted under the rules of the Club. The first meeting of the Committee was held on the 13th June and the complaint against the plaintiff was before them for consideration. The nature of the complaint was known to the plaintiff and he knew full well what the charges against him were. It was an ordinary monthly meeting and on the Agenda paper the complaint was put down for inquiry. At that meeting the Hon'ble Hill Trever took the chair and the question of the position of the plaintiff was discussed. A preposition was then put before the meeting that Mr. Pickard should be asked to resign, but the chairman ruled that the preposition was out of order. As some members persisted in putting the proposition the Hon'ble Hill Trevor left the chair and after his departure Mr. Robinson, Vice-President, took the chair and the meeting passed a resolution. That resolution Mr. Weldon submitted was a right and proper resolution. It was to the effect that Mr. Robinson should be asked to see the plaintiff and ask him to resign in the interests of the Club. Prior to that meeting Mr. Pickard had definite information of what the charges against him were. On the 14th the plaintiff was interviewed by the first defendant who asked him to resign, which the plaintiff refused to do. On the 21st a special Committee meeting was called. It was duly convened and the members were given notice stating why the meeting was called. As that meeting the President did not attend and it was unanimously resolved at the meeting that the plaintiff should be suspended and the Committee was authorised to investigate into the conduct of the plaintiff. That proposition was carried into effect and the plaintiff was temporarily suspended and the Secretary notified to the plaintiff his suspension from the Club pending investigation by the Committee. The plaintiff was thus debarred from all the privileges of membership. Mr. Weldon said that the Club was guided under certain rules and regulations which were printed and every member was bound to know what the rules were. Under rule 15 the Committee were given certain powers and the interpretation of those rules rested solely with the Committee, whose decision was final. The only question in this case was whether the Committee had acted with justice. After the suspension the plaintiff consulted his solicitors and wrote a threatening letter to the Committee that he was going to file a suit against them.

The defendants also consulted their solicitors and wrote to the plaintiff the letter of the 28th June by which they gave the plaintiff every opportunity of disproving the charges by shewing bills to the defendants solicitors of the sums expended in the criminal prosecution, but this a plaintiff did not do. The learned counsel said that ample opportunity was given to the plaintiff to disprove the charges, but the plaintiff did not produce the bills to satisfy the committee to rescind their former resolution, but on the contrary he asked the defendants to give the names of the persons who had preferred the charges and the nature of these charges. The learned counsel then proceeded to read the affidavits and the correspondence that had taken place between the parties in reference to the suspension.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, in delivering judgment said that certain complaints were made to the Managing Committee in regard to the conduct of Mr. Packard. Like other Clubs the members of the Commercial Gymkhana extended their hospetalities to the wives and daughters of the members of the Club and they seemed to be in danger of meeting the plaintiff's wife there. On the 13th of July there was a meeting of the Managing Committee and the case of Mr. Pickard was put up for discussion. At that meeting the Hon'ble Hill Trevor, President of the Club, presided and from the minutes of the meeting and a motion regarding Mr. Pickard was proposed by the Vice-President but after long discussion it was ruled out of order by the President left the meeting. After the president left there was further discussion on the same subject and a strange procedure was adopted by the Vice President in bringing the question again before the same meeting and it was there resolved that Mr Pickard should be asked to resign. After the passing of the resolution Mr. Robinsen went as an ambassador on behalf of the managing committee to Mr. Pickard and asked him to resign. Mr. Pickard, according to the construction of rule 15 of the Club refused to resign as he thought that his doing so would amount to admitting a charge of ungentlemanly conduct. Now in the matter of taking his wife back which, speaking merely from the information so far laid before him, was, his lordship was sure, the real ground of the complaints against Pickard all that he felt called upon to say now was that it was simply amazing to him, that any body of men could think or feel that, that was conduct of an ungentlemanly character. So far from that being the case Pickard in that respect seemed to him to have followed the best and truest Christian morals and whether or not particular members of the Commercial Gymkhana disapproved of Christian morality there was certainly hardly one of them he thought who would venture to come forward and say that was acting as he did in forgiving his erring wife and taking her back Pickard had done anything whatever to be ashamed of, still less anything to lower the character or status of the club to which he belonged. But he must in fairness say that the affidavits showed that those who were moving in this matter against Pickard had a secondary grievance which was that he condoned his wife's offence for money and had made profit out of her shame. He must say that the affidavits put in and read showed that those who were moving against Mr. Pickard had a secondary grievance against him that Mr. Pickard had made money out of his wife's shmeer. From Mr. Robinson's affidavit it was clear that that was not the real ground of complaint against Mr. Pickard. Had Mr. Pickard conducted the prosecution and awarded compensation he could have pocketted the money and no one member of the Club would have dared to say, he had acted ungentlemanly or that he had benefitted himself over the prosecution. Mr. Robinson in his conversation with the Hon'ble Hill Trevor had distinctly said that the whole trouble was on account of Mrs. Pickard. The only notice the plaintiff had in reference to the complaint made against him was the calling of the meeting of the 21st July. A chit was circulated among the members and they all agreed to hold a meeting to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Pickard. It was contended that the procedure adopted was irregular. His Lordship thought that there was not much substance in that argument. The rules of the Club were very meagre in regard to procedure. The meeting of the 21st was summoned to inquire into the conduct of Mr Pickard as personal efforts of mediation had failed. On the 21st July a special meeting was held. The Hon'ble Mr. Hill Trevor did not attend, and sent a letter stating his reason for not attending the meeting. What happened was that when the meeting was held some proposed to expel Mr. Pickard, but wiser counsels prevailed and it was resolved to suspend him. The resolution for suspension had a rider attached to it to consult the Solicitors. That threw a light on what was passing in the minds of the Managing Committee. By that time they had accepted the complaint that Mr. Pickard had received Rs. 750 for his wife's misconduct, and they suspended him on the bare fact that he had received Rs. 750. Rule 15, under which the Committee took action was in the following terms :—

"Any member guilty of ungentlemanly conduct in the Gymkhana or elsewhere, which in the opinion of the Committee is likely to endanger the harmony or effect the character or stability of the Gymkhana, shall be liable to expulsion on the votes of two-thirds of the members present at a Committee meeting summoned for the purpose of investigating and deciding the case. The Committee shall be empowered to suspend a member from the privileges of membership pending the decision of the Committee."

Whether the mere ground of Pickard having received Rs. 750 compensation was a proper ground upon which to expel him under rule 15 he was not called upon to pass any opinion one way or the other. As to the other ground which admittedly was the cause of the disturbance in the club, he would express his opinion in very unqualified terms that if any body of men could believe for a single moment that the conduct of a man in taking back an erring wife was conduct against rule 15 they must be persons totally unfit. He would not say to manage the affairs of a large institution but to be incapable of forming any correct moral judgment on the conduct of their fellow men.

It was quite clear that a member could be suspended if he was guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, pending an inquiry but the charge must be clearly formulated gainst him Committee. His Lordship was of opinion that Mr. Pickard was not made aware of the charges and was not giving an opportunity of explaining his conduct. It followed that the members of the Managing Committee were premature in the action adopted by them in the resolution. They did nothing, but acted on hearsay reports. Mr. Pickard was not even asked to appear before the Committee to justify his conduct. His Lordship made the rule absolute and granted a temporary injunction against the defendants, pending the final decision of the suit. Costs were made costs of the cause.

STAMP ACT REFERENCE.

Release or Partition Deed?

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, a Special Bench consisting of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar disposed of the reference made by Mr. M. C. Gibb, Commissioner, Southern Division.

The Government Pleader appeared in support of the reference, while Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai, appeared to oppose the finding of the Lower Court.

It appeared that on the 1st September 1909 one Anant Pandurang Kamat executed in favour of his brother Govind Pandurang an instrument purporting to be a deed of release by which he relinquished his interest in the joint family property in consideration of taking his share, the value being specified at Rs. 12,948. The next day another brother Vaman executed a similar instrument in favour of his brother Govind in consideration of taking (in lieu of cash Rs. 13,500, the property of the value of Rs. 40,132 (the property being specified). The deeds were stamped as releases. The sub-registrar impounded them holding them to be deeds of partition, and levied stamp revenue and penalty according to calculations made by him. Govind, who presented the document for registration, appealed to the Commissioner. As none of the cases quoted by his pleader appeared quite on all fours with the present case, he referred the question to the High Court.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, held that the deeds were partition deeds and ought to be stamped as such.

POLICE NEWS.

LOVE LANE TRAGEDY.

Accused Committed.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, William George Tait, (20), a European, was brought upon a remand and charged with attempting to commit murder on the 20th ultimo by letting off a revolver at Patrick George Dale, (16), also a European.

Mr. Godinho and Mr. K. F. Nariman pleaders, defended the accused, while Superintendent Meyers, prosecuted.

Dr. Lafond, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, described the injuries of the complainant and deposed that several radiograms were taken of the chest of the injured boy with X-ray apparatus, the projectile. On the 31st July he found some foreign body in the left lung at its outer edge near the chest wall and in a line with the fifth rib. The patient progressed favourably and was discharged from the hospital on the 17th instant. The surgeon was of opinion that the injuries were caused by a conical shaped projectile discharged from a fire arm. The projectile contained in the lung had become encased in the lung and any attempt to remove it might result in fatal bleeding. If the projectile was left where it was, it was not likely ever cause him any further trouble at any future time. If an irritation be set up to the lung and if it was found necessary to remove it that could be done with less likelinood of any fatal result. The wounds could have been caused by a revolver like the one produced.

Patrick George Dale said that he was a telegraphist and resided at the Y. M. C. A., Mazagon. He knew the accused. About three months ago witness went with him up-country A They went to Ahmednagar. One Goddard was with them. They remained there for a couple of hours and returned to Bombay to the Y. M. C. A. Home. The accused was an inmate of the Home at the time. The Telegraph Superintendent punished witness for going away without leave. The Superintendent also advised the complainant to have nothing to do with the accused. Prior to his visit he had asked the accused to borrow some money for him, which he had done. He had paid back the money to the Marwari, from whom it was borrowed. This was about three months and a half after. He paid back the money at the order of the Superintendent to whom witness had complained. On the 20th ultimo he met at midnight on the Victoria Terminus. White was with them. The accused asked him to go with him in a gharry. First, he refused but afterwards they all sat in a gharry. Before getting into the gharry the accused had offered White some tea. But he refused. They then drove towards Mazagon. On the way accused asked the complainant if he had made any complaint about him to his Superiors. The complainant said he had not. The accused said he knew all about it. He had been told by some boys in the Home. The accused then asked the complainant to forgive him but he said "No." The accused then took out a revolver and fired. The complainant pushed him out of the gharry and he jumped out. The complainant drove on and the accused followed him. He heard another report of the pistol after the accused had jumped out of the gharry.

Goolam Hoosaine Alibhoy, a lincensed vender of arms and ammunition, Abdul Rahiman Street, said that the accused had purchased a revolver and 50 rounds of ammunition from his shop on the 20th July. The accused had written his name in the book.

The accused made no statement and said he reserved it till his trial at the High Court.

The Magistrate formally committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court.

In regard to the charge of attempt to commit suicide, his Worship discharged the accused for want of evidence.

ILLICIT ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, August 18.

Upendra Sarkar, arrested last night with a load of cartridges, was produced before the Additional Magistrate to-day and was emanded to hajut.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & C°, Sole Agents for *Madras*.—PHILLIPS & C°, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & C°, Agents in *Pondichéry*.

MADAM FRANCK'S ACCIDENT.

Aeroplane's Fall in a Crowd.

A fatal accident followed an aeroplane ascent at Boldon Racecourse, near Sunderland, after the race meeting on Aug. 1.

Some 7,000 people, most of them women, had assembled to witness a flight by the Frenchwoman Mme. Franck, who is the wife of an English journalist working in Paris. The flight was postponed because of the strong breeze, but at about seven o'clock, the wind having subsided, it was decided to make an ascent. The airwoman, in a Farman biplane flew very low round the course, and her movements could be clearly seen as she steered and worked the machinery. Her graceful circling aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd. After she had been flying with apparent ease for some time it was noticed that her machine rose and fell as if the driver was anxious to alight but could not get down sufficiently low. Flying further east than she had previously gone, and still keeping low, Mme. Franck came into collision with a high flag staff, the top of which caught the right wing of the machine. The aeroplane slowly turned over and then into the gardens which front the row of houses known as Racecourse Cottages. A crowd of sightseers, including children, were at the plate which she fell, and most of them got clear of the falling machine. Others, however, could not escape, and one boy was caught by the Gnome motor and killed. This lad seems to have been the only person struck by any of the heavy parts of the biplane but many others were thrown to the ground by lighter parts of the machine and received injuries to their legs and faces and heads, while several suffered from shock. The violence of Mme. Franck's fall was fortunately broken by one of the wings of the machine becoming caught in the hoarding. To the last moment she held on to the steering apparatus. She broke her left leg in two places and her throat was severely cut by a wire which caught her under the chin. The boy who was killed had been seated on the top of the hoarding upon which the machine fell.

The Liege aviator, M. Nicholas Kinet, fell from a height of 200 metres on Aug. 2 and was killed. The stay of the plane broke and got entangled in the motor, which stopped instantly, and the aeroplane fell to the ground, the aviator being crushed beneath the motor. His wife was present when the accident took place.

PNEUMATIC SUITS FOR AVIATORS.

M Quinton, President of the French National Aerial League, announces that a competition is about to be opened for the invention of a pneumatic costume and a parachute for the use of aviators. The pneumatic costume is to be designed to protect airman who may fall from an inconsiderable height, while the parachute which must open mechanically is intended to counteract a fall from a great height. Conditions of the competition are to be fixed by a committee of surgeons.

AIRSHIP MADE OF WOOD.

A German engineer named Rettig has constructed a new airship, the peculiarity of which is that instead of using silk or rubber fabric the balloon is made of wood, three layers of Canadian pinewood one over the other being employed. Besides the balloon itself the frame and car are also of wood. The length of this wooden airship is 400 ft., and the diameter 45 feet, and it is driven by two motors, each of 75 h.p. Rettig states that a wooden balloon offers the following advantages over balloons of the material hitherto used. The escape of gas from his balloon will be 2,000 times less than from the ordinary balloon. This reduced susceptibility to the rays of the sun is due to the fact that wood is a bad conductor of heat and will protect the gas inside from expansion. The airship will thus be able to ascend to far greater altitudes without anything like the same loss of gas, and will be able to remain in the air for weeks together owing to this avoidance of the loss of gas. In this way Rettig claims to have solved the problem of long aerial voyages, such as trips across the Atlantic and other long distance and long duration journeys above the clouds.

MR. W. H. CLARK'S APPOINTMENT.

Under the heading "Appointments to High Office in India" the following was published in the "Times" of Aug. 1 :—

Sir,—Lord Morley is fond of quoting John Stuart Mill, and it is probable, therefore, that Mill's views on the considerations which should govern the selection of officials for high office under the Crown in India will be of interest to him. I do not dwell upon the emphasis with which Mill insisted that such appointments should be "kept out of the vortex of party and Parliamentary jobbing," because it is inconceivable that a man of Lord Morley's character and calibre should be influenced by any such considerations; but I venture to call his attention to Mill's view on another aspect of the question :—

"If any door to the higher appointments, without passing through the lower, be opened even for occasional use, there will be such incessant knocking at it by persons of influence, that it will be impossible ever to keep it closed. The only excepted appointment should be the highest one of all"—i. e. the Viceroy.

It is probably that the Indian Civil Service as a whole holds the same view as Mill, and when it is remembered that there are now members of that Service, who passed their Civil Service examination the same year as Mr. W. H. Clark, but with greater success than he did, holding comparatively subordinate positions in the Department of Commerce and Industry, the enthusiasm with which the Service will welcome the conclusion of Mr. Lloyd George's private secretary in the Indian Cabinet as Minister in charge of that Department can be better imagined than described.

It is notorious that the attractiveness of the Indian Civil Service has undergone a disconcerting set back during recent years. Is it conceivable that the appointment of a junior official from the English Civil Service to one of the highest offices which India has to offer to her servants, to the exclusion of men who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and who have qualified themselves for high executive office by years of devoted service in India, is calculated to stay the set back?

And are we to understand that there cannot be found within the ranks of the Indian Service any one qualified to hold the office? If this, indeed, be so, let us cry I shabod and say no more. But the suggestion is as unjustifiable as it is grotesque—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, RONALDSHAY.

House of Commons, July 28.

In reference to the above, the following little note appears in this morning's "Times" :—

Sir,—In his letter published in the "Times," Lord Ronaldshay gives some quotations from Mill in connection with a recent high Ind

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 18th Aug., should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean ...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell .....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack.....R I M S
R I M S Investigator...Lieut E W Dansen (in charge) Survey Steamer
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut E W Danson (in charge) Survey steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug 19.

Austria.....4871 Raii ch .....A L S N & Co
Bodric.....1613 Jonas .....G Jeswanji & Sons
Delhi .....4785 Gordon ..... .P & O S N & Co
Homayun .....2154 Moloney .....B & P S N & Co
Kola .....510 Morrison .....M M & Co
Lowther Range...2468 Blance .....P & O S N & Co
Mars .....2236 Goodwin .....M M & Co
Mejni .....2522 Hallet .....B & A M Jeswanji
Nowshera .....1961 Rees .....M M & Co
Nawab .....2041 Elliot .....T Morrison Co
Shah Jehan .....2556 Born .....B & H S N & Co
Salfi..... .....502 Willoughby.... B & H S N & Co
Sanctaria .....2373 Ward Andrew .....Yuel & Co
Worcester .....2376 Wickham...W & A Graham & Co
Salsette .....2891 Lewellin .....P & O S N & Co
Beswada .....3270 Fry... .....M M & Co
Ismailia .....3391 Fauvre .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Clan Mackachlan	3980	Gray	Marmagoa		23 S James Finlay & Co
F Strathroy	2806	Pattimore	Baltimore	25 S	R A Willis
G Mohammadi	1251	Geddis	Zanzibar	20-8	B & P S N Co
H Feroozi	2306	Primrose	Jeddah	24 8	B & P S N & Co
K Glencluany	3067	Craig	Hull...Antwerp	22 S	J Mackintosh & Co
L Islami	1604	Green	Repairing		B & P S N & Co
M Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	N F...N F		B S N Co
N Strathgarry	2840	Neill	Philadelphia	25-8	R A Willis
O Abydos	1939	Smailes	Rangoon	20-8	G Cassan
P Lady Carrington	2489	Griffiths	Mostyn Docks	27 8	W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria	2378	Ward	Andrew		Yuel & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Bulimba	1607	Butler	Busreh	22 S M M & Co
2	Elysia	3930	Mitchell	Liverpool	25 S W & A Graham & Co
3	Markgraf	2325	Michelsen	Darban	23 o A Standes & C
7	Trautenfels	2332	Hupers	Karachi	25 8 W & A Graham & Co
8	Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	25 8 N Y Kaisha
10&11	Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	20 8 M M & Co
12&13	Himalaya	3700	Spicer	London	27 8 P & O S N Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Shamsoodin	N F	N F Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Manager	23 8 Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Ahmad	N F	N F Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	517	Esmail		Karachi 19 8 B S N Co Ld

30 ton Crane Dredger Kalu 401 B P Trust.

H W V D

Linga	951	Cathusi	Karachi	19 S M M & Co

M W D D

Alavi	3324	Gray	Jedda	23 8 B & P S N & Co Offside.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Aug 14
	Beswada	Fry	Calcutta, Aug 14
	Ismailia	Fenvre	Rangoon, Aug 5

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Dandolo	Questa	Calcutta
	Naderi	Gore	Persian Gulf
	Hydra	Kersiborn	Bangkok
	Nerbudda	Ramage	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Friday :—
Steamer Chupra, Henderson, Antwerp.
" Mahammadi, Geddie, Zanzibar.
" Abydor, Smailes, Rangoon.
The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
Steamer Engineer for Dunkirk.
" Austria for China.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—2,393 cwts myrabolams, E Osmersey ; 85 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 85 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 45 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 50 bales wool, Macneill and Co; 25 bales wool, M Jaitha ; 31 bales wool, G Kedarnath ; 48 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales wool, R Ragoonathdas ; 3 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co ; 130 bales wool, D Nagji and Co ; 300 bales cotton waste and 50 cwts buffalo pickers, C Persi and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—43 cwts condements, Army and Navy Co ; 48 cwts bees wax, J M Rahimtoola ; 72 cwts condements, D Dadabhoy ; 231 cwts condements, F Newroji ; 3 bales carpets, Latham and Co ; 2,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 50 cwts bees wax, E Sultanally.

FOR NEW YORK.

Himalaya s—2 bales carpets, Latham and Co.
Elysia s—105 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—68 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Engineer s—2,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—32 bales cotton waste, Eurise N Stein ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Glenclany s—30 cwts gum assafoetida, S Bhimji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—30 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 500 cwts onions, R Dadashanji.

From the 6th to the 12th instant, 4 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 330 Hindus, 57 Mahomedans and 2 others died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 409. The death-rate was 41·7 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 60·9. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera, 3; small-pox, 4 ; fevers, 90; bowel complaints, 102; and other causes, 210.

The establishment, in 1314 or 1915, of a huge Imperial exhibition, "probably the biggest exhibition that has ever been held in the world," is the object of a movement which has been put on foot by Sir Pieter Baum, of the South African National Union.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, malms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

D. H. DAVISON, D. D. S.,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON.
LANSDOWNE HOUSE,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Poona Office : 6, LOTHIAN ROAD.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum,
INDIAN AGENTS :
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY. FACING THE SEA.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil in Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.
IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.
TOMOE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Spend Re. 1-3 yearly
and save one hundred and one by learning to make useful articles in leisure hours. You will find all you need to know in
INDUSTRY *A Monthly Journal of Handicrafts & Commerce* containing useful and Practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc., etc.
Annual Re. 1-3 Price. Royal Ed. Rs. 2. Both Post Free.
For Free SAMPLE apply to Manager, INDUSTRY, 3 Mohun Lal Mitter's Lane, CALCUTTA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE. FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 20th August 1910.

MEMORIES OF THE BOMBAY PRESS.

THE other day we published a brief notice of Lord Elphinstone's Indian career, precisely half a century having elapsed since his vacation of our Governorship, in which he was succeeded by Sir George Clerk. Apart from his merits as an administrator which were considerable, he deserves recollection as one of the first Indian Governors to raise the question of the exodus to the hills which is now an annual feature of our rule. The quarrel between him and the Directors occurred when he was in charge of Madras in the latter half of the thirties and moved his government up to the Nilgiris after recording a minute, explaining that the migration was necessary as he required "a change of air." His plea was spurned by his London superiors, who ordered him back to Madras, and issued a decree that no administrator was to leave his charge under such a pretext, a decision which the Bombay Governor of the period Sir James Rivett-Carnac, declared to be equivalent to his own death-warrant, as without Poona and Mahableshwar for recuperative purposes he felt that survival was impossible. But Elphinstone and his two immediate successors are recalled to mind by our old journalistic annals which are now passing through the "Calcutta Review," as during their eras we had at least four distinguished disciples of the pen who criticised their Governments with much freedom, and established the reputation of the Bombay press on a basis that gave it the leadership it still holds. In his previous contributions the writer has re-sketched the conditions under which Western journalism began a hundred and twenty years since with the founding of the *Bombay Gazette* and has brought the story up to the commencement of the fifties, when Elphinstone was Governor and the press had been freed from the official restrictions of earlier days, the last deportation occurring from our shores, when Mr. Fair, one of the Editors of this paper, was thus penalised for a mild transgression of the censor's laws. In his present instalment Mr. Sanial relates some of the business and personal incidents connected with its growth and influence down to the last year of the sixties when all Bombay was greatly interested in the historic feud between Messrs. Knight and Mull, the proprietors of our morning contemporary. Personalities still lingered in the Editorial comments as one writer who happened to be a Quaker was portrayed by a rival as "an unbaptised, buttonless scribbler," and Mr. Mull, who conducted the business affairs of the journal, used to hold his partner up to ridicule by "compelling the printers to append foot-notes to the latter's articles reflecting on their conclusions, or to insert letters designed to discredit the integrity of his Editor." Another sensation of the period was the publication of a series of accusations against the Bombay Inam Commission which was then engaged in settling all outstanding claims under conditions that freely encouraged corruption.

These articles were reprinted in pamphlet form by their writer, Mr. Knight, who transmitted this indictment to the first Secretary of State for India for such action as might be considered desirable. But, meanwhile, Lord Elphinstone made a personal enquiry into the operations which had originated this great public scandal and recorded a confidential minute strongly condemning the procedure of the Commission, and advising alterations which were subsequently carried out with the best results. And the sensation caused by this exposure of the mal-practices of a Government Department was not lessened when the Editor contrived to obtain a copy of the Governor's minute and print it in his newspaper. There was no Official Secrets Act in those days, otherwise the bold publicist would assuredly have received its maximum punishment instead of the wholesale suspension of the Secretarial subordinates who were suspected of being his confederates. Mr. Knight had other opportunities, presented by the general looseness in administrative supervision, of acting as an official censor, and the Bombay public were so gratified with his championship of popular rights that when, a few years later, he left for England, they gave him a handsome monetary testimonial as a recognition of their appreciation. There were other prizes in those days within the reach of successful journalism that have long since disappeared from its modern horizon, as any official recognition of its worth by the means then adopted would now raise a storm of protests and accusation. Thus Dr. George Buist, who did more than any of his contemporaries towards elevating and educating public opinion through the press was, after twenty years of newspaper work, translated by Lord Elphinstone to the comfortable and well endowed situation of Municipal Commissioner. A few years later, Mr. John Connon, who was for years associated with this journal as proprietor and mordant critic of his rivals, sold it to Mr. J. M. Maclean and was presently transformed into the head of the Police Magistracy, an appointment he filled with marked success. And more recently Mr. Knight became the financial and economic adviser of the Bengal Government, an occupation which speedily brought him into conflict with Lord Northbrook and produced a violent controversy that was ultimately settled by the intervention of the Secretary of State.

But the personality figuring in these local press annals, around whom interest still lingers, is that of Mr. J. M. Maclean, who has but recently joined the majority after a connection with our city, its politics and general affairs that extended back to the last year of the fifties, for even after his departure from Bombay its interests and advancement continued to occupy a paramount place in his writings and speeches. He was originally engaged by Mr. Connon to edit this journal, but "found the situation so intolerable that after a year of it he resigned with the intention of returning to England," where he had previously made a reputation which would have secured him ready employment. But he was persuaded by his friends to start the "Bombay Saturday Review," a venture which proved a marked success financially, while as a literary production it outshone all its contemporaries, its contributors being selected for their ability to handle the questions of the day in styles and language that appealed to the popular imagination. "There happened," says Mr. Maclean in the memories he published a few years ago, "at that time to be in Bombay in connection with the founding of the new University a band of highly intellectual and literary men, fresh from the English Colleges where they had been selected among the most promising young men of the day. These men, including Sir Alexander Grant, himself an old "Saturday Reviewer", Mr. E. J. Howard, Professors Woodsworth and Hughlins rallied round me and wrote regularly for my paper. I also had the invaluable assistance of Sir George Birdwood and Sir Raymond West, while the Governor himself, Sir Bartle Frere, did not disdain to send me some occasional notes. And Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood Kipling, the parents of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who were then residents in Bombay, gave me frequent help." With such a galaxy of talent which could not be matched in the Anglo-India of our day the local imitation of the London satirist had a great vogue during Mr. Maclean's lustrum of editorship and there was general regret when he forsook its command for the proprietorship of this journal, which eventually yielded him a competency, and enabled him to win "the great ambition of his life," a seat in Parliament, where for some years he was a conspicuous and forceful debater who was not afraid to cross swords with the redoubtable member for Birmingham. The ill-fortune which overtook him in his declining years was the cause of an appeal made in these columns for aid to his widow which met with a lukewarm response, probably because a new generation has arisen in Bombay since his severance with it thirty years since which is unacquainted with its older memories in which Mr. Maclean occupies a distinguished place as the most illustrious journalist of his era, a great citizen whose pen and tongue usually espoused the popular cause, and whose farewell message to his Eastern domicile was appropriately phrased in Dryden's touching couplet—"Be kind to my remains, and oh ! defend against your judgment your departed friend."

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph completed his eightieth year on Thursday, and the whole of the Austro-Hungarian Empire is celebrating the auspicious event with great enthusiasm, as well it may, for the Imperial House of Hapsburg to which he belongs has not produced during the seven centuries of its existence another ruler who has ever attained the same patriarchal age. Congratulations will also pour upon him from the other Courts of Europe, for he is the oldest living sovereign in that continent or for the matter of that, in the whole world. But he attained to this venerable position only a short while ago that is on the death of King Oscar II of Sweden, who was one year his senior. But Oscar, though older in years, was far his junior as a ruler, for his reign commenced in 1872, while the Emperor Francis began his so far back as 1848. He is, therefore, in the sixty-second year of his reign. Only two other sovereigns in European history have reigned longer, namely, Louis XIV for 72 years and Queen Victoria for 63. If he lives and reigns a year and a few months longer he will be like our late Queen who died at 81 in the 64th year of her reign. He has already surpassed Louis XIV in age, though not in the length of his reign, for the Grand Monarch died at 77. But he will have to live much longer if he surpasses some other rulers, who though their reigns were shorter, had longer lives. The Emperor William I of Germany, who ousted him in the German confederacy long ago, lived to be 91, though as Emperor he reigned for only 18 and as King of Prussia for not more than 27 years. King Christian of Denmark died in 1906 at 88, though he reigned for only 43 years. While a few years ago there were living several crowned heads in Europe, like Victoria of England, Christian of Denmark, Oscar of Sweden, and Francis Joseph of Austria, who were very advanced in age, to-day the last mentioned is the only one left while the other rulers are much his juniors.

The next oldest rulers after him are the Sultan Mahomed of Turkey who is only 65, and the King of Greece who is 64. The other rulers are younger still. The present Emperor of Germany is 51 and he is nearly ten years older than the Tsar of Russia and the King of Italy, and our present King is six years his junior in age. Europe is, indeed, changed in this respect in the last few years. It is emphatically ruled by young men at the present day, and the venerable head of Francis Joseph towers above theirs much more conspicuously than before. It is very mournful to reflect just now that our late King would have ranked in age immediately after the venerable Emperor of Austria with his 68 years. As regards the long and chequered reign of the Emperor so much was said only a short time ago when the auspicious occasion of his diamond jubilee was celebrated that more need not be said now. Suffice to note that though he began amid the greatest difficulties when all Europe was seething with revolution in 1848 49 and though at first he had evil advisers—trust in whom humiliated Austria in the eyes of all Europe—that though he had to part with Lombardy and Venice to Italy and had to renounce the hegemony in Germany to Prussia, ia the latter part of his rule he has been more fortunate, and it is very auspicious for him that Bosnia and Herzegovina should have passed formally under his rule in his eightieth year.

THE PROPOSED INCINERATOR.

THE Bombay Corporation indulged in a thoroughly characteristic debate on Thursday on the proposal to erect a refuse destructor on the site of the night-soil depot under Carnac Bridge. It produced a thoroughly characteristic result; time was wasted, nothing was done, and a useful measure of sanitation was indefinitely postponed. All this, for fear the susceptibilities and sense of the proprieties of the Hajis, who may be expected to occupy the new Mussaferkhana in this neighbourhood, may be offended by the sight of a cutchra cart. While we regard with all the respect which it should command, the pious object, which brings these pilgrims into our city, we utterly fail to see why they are entitled to receive greater consideration than the inhabitants. They are here for a brief space, causing us during their passage some danger to health, while our own inhabitants remain here the year through. The Hajis have, there can be no doubt, brought to us infection of small-pox in previous years, and it has been only after much agitation and repeated attempts at persuasion that it has been possible to induce them to submit as a precautionary measure to the simple operation of vaccination. Now it is proposed on their behalf to abandon a suitable site for the refuse destructor and instead to force the municipal authorities to remove the cutchra from A and B wards by a long and devious route through the streets of the city, the inhabitants of which are already complaining of similar attentions. These same cutchra carts if they are a nuisance to the inhabitants will be also, we admit, some nuisance to the Hajis. But as the Municipal Commissioner pointed out, the latter are here for four months in the year only, and, what is more to the point, when the promoters of the new mussaferkhana accepted the gift from Government of its valuable site they were well aware of its proximity to a night-soil depot and raised no objection on that ground. They have, therefore, no right to complain now. If the Corporation are not allowed to erect the incinerator under Carnac Bridge a greater injury will be done to the inhabitants of the city than its presence can possibly do to the Hajis. This then is a case where not only charity but duty begins at home, and we urge the Committee, to which the subject has been referred, to report as early as possible in favour of utilising this site.

THE Hon. Mr. Fenton, who was an official representative of the Punjab on the Viceroy's Legislative Council, is about to resign his seat, and the question of his successor is under consideration.

THE Msharajah Kshitish Chaundra Roy, of Nadia, died on Thursday at Krishnagar Palace.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Assaye" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Monday, the 22nd instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the homeward mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Aden at 5 p. m. on Thursday, the 18th idem.

AT Simla, in September, Capt. C. F. Birney, R. E., son of the late Col. John Birney, R. E., will be married to Dorothy, elder daughter of Lieut-Col. John T. W. Leslie, C. I. E., I. M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, Simla.

COLONEL DALY, Agent to the Governer-General in Central India hands over charge to his successor to-day, and leaves next day for Bangalore, accompanied by his Personal Assistant, Capt. Evans Gordon.

IT is officially announced that the South African Union elections will take place on September 16. The Provincial Council elections of the Cape and Transvaal provinces will also take place on September 16. Those of the Orange Free State provines and Natal will be held later.

THE Queen-mother is giving presents to the late King's oldest and most trusted servants. Memorial scarf-pins in gold and enamal have been presented to the late King's valet, to the superintendent of the wardrobe, and to the principal chef who is about to retire.

SPEAKING at the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners in Manchester Mr. C. W. Macara said the last twelve months had been the worst for many years in the history of the cotton industry all over the world.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

"PEERS AND PEOPLE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

THE awe-inspiring Conference apart, honours are easy between the two Houses for the time being. As your readers are aware, we are shortly to be numbered, and when the Census Bill was before the Lords, that assembly at the instance of the wild-men introduced a clause compelling a person to state in the form supplied to him what religion, if any, he professes. Now this is a very sore point in this country of many religions or rather many sects. The opposition to any statement of religious belief being made in a Census paper is confined to the Nonconformists ; Church people want it ; Roman Catholics do not object ; and the rest, Agnostics (to use the polite term) are indifferent. For Churchmen to insinuate, as the more aggressive of them are fond of doing, that the Nonconformists' objection is due to their unwillingness to have their exact numerical position known is like holding a red rag to an infuriated bull. The Nonconformists or as they are now more usually styled by themselves Freechurchmen, contend and with some justification, that this does not represent their position at all fairly. What they say is that if people are asked to put down their religion, large numbers will describe themselves as Churchmen who are no more Churchmen than the Rev. Dr. Clifford or the Rev. R. J. Campbell. The wiser heads in the House of Lords were against raising this *vexata quæstio*, but then counsel was disregarded. Of course the Commons struck out the Lords' amendment and equally of course the Lords' finally acquiesced. But the Lords have had their revenge. One of the measures rushed through Parliament just before the long recess began was a Small Holdings Bill. The Opposition peers in spite of Ministerial protests insisted upon inserting an amendment extending the date up to which applications for compensation under the Bill could be lodged by displaced farmers from September 1 to November 1. The House of Commons refused to accept the amendment and the matter again came up for consideration in the House of Lords on Tuesday. The Opposition peers were in a very unyielding mood, and were less disinclined to back down, because Lord Carrington in good faith but quite erroneously had put forward on behalf of the Commons a claim of privilege. They were almost frantic at such treachery on the part of a member of the House of Lords. But Lord Carrington is so good-natured and naive that they could not be angry with him long, though they absolutely declined to agree to their amendment being delighted even though the heavens should fall. On Wednesday, when the Commons met for the last sitting before the adjournment, they were asked what they would do. Mr. Byles adopted an attitude of no surrender. The self-respect of the House of Commons had been challenged. To accept the amendment would be to abandon their demand that the will of the people should prevail. Mr Barnes was equally valiant, but did not want to sacrifice the Bill. Mr. A. H. Scott continued the discussion. It was now nearly half past 12 o'clock and an Opposition member appealed to the chair to ask whether if the talk went on much longer, the Bill could possibly be saved. The Speaker replied that he was expecting to be summoned to the Lords at half past 12 to hear the Royal assent to various measures, and if the discussion continued, this Bill must be lost. Thereupon the Lords' amendment was agreed to and in a few minutes the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod came to summon the House to the presence of the Royal Commission.

THE DECLARATION BILL.

Only one peer, Lord Kinnaird, who is known far and wide for his evangelicalism, came forward to oppose the Declaration Bill in its later stages. On the order for the second reading on Monday (the peers seemed very pleased with themselves for sitting on a Bank Holiday when the people were spending the day otherwise) Lord Kinnaird moved that the consideration of the Bill be deferred until Parliament reassemble in November, but his earnest speech made no effect on the House and the amendment was negatived without a division. In the subsequent debate the Primate blessed the Bill, Lord Lansdowne congratulated the Government on their courage—I hope his congratulations will not be considered by their supporters to count for unrighteousness—Lord MacDonnell said ditto and Lord Halifax, leader of the Ritualists and *Hibernicis ipsis Hibernior*, complained that the Government did not get rid of the Declaration altogether. Of course he added, with perhaps needless acerbity, the reason why the Government had not proposed the abolition of the Declaration, as Mr. Asquith not obscurely intimated he would have preferred to do himself, was that they were afraid of a Protestant clamour. Undismayed, Lord Kinnaird returned to the attack when the Bill went into Committee on Tuesday by moving to insert in the schedule after "I" the words—"do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the Sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome are contrary to the Protestant religion in which I believe. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof unreservedly." He found qualified support from one Irish peer, Lord Ashtown, but the sense of the House was strongly against this addition and the amendment was not pressed to a division. Earlier in the evening Lord Crewe, who had charge of the Bill, expressed his belief that in a very few months there would be a general agreement that the form of Declaration the Government had proposed was quite satisfactory. So mote it be.

THE COLOUR LINE.

"Treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal, an emergent public meeting to protest against the aggravated form of ill-treatment of British Indians by means of wholesale deportation to India which has recently been adopted by the Transvaal Authorities is arranged to be held on Wednesday, the 3rd August, at Westminster palace hotel at 4-30 p. m. when your attendance is earnestly requested. Please notify to friends whom this notice may not have reached that they will be welcome." The above is a copy of the invitation to the meeting referred to. It will be seen that it is of a somewhat unusual character as it not only does not mention the name of the Chairman but gives no names. In common with others who were honoured with invitations I am quite ignorant as to who were responsible for convening and organising the meeting. Unfortunately another engagement for the same hour prevented me from attending, but with two or three exceptions, the speakers I observe were not those who have been prominent in the movement here to secure proper treatment for our Indian fellowsubjects in the colonies. One of the new-comers was Mr. Byles, M. P. According to the *Daily Telegraph* report he said—"He was not sorry that this matter was becoming 'serious,' for it demanded serious steps, and if serious steps were not taken serious things would happen. (A Voice : "A good job to."). Mrs. Despard, who said she spoke as a "British woman," but not yet a "British citizen," expressed her sympathy with this movement, and declared herself in open rebellion against the oppression which was exercised to-day in the matter of sex and colour. She was not surprised at the unrest in all parts of the world, when such injustice was being done in the name of British rule. It will be a pity if so good a cause is made to suffer from indiscreet advocates, but there appears to be a danger of this happening.

THE CADET CASE.

Mr. McKenna was treated leniently—too leniently some people think—in the discussion that took place in the House of Commons on the vindication of young Archer-Shee, the cadet expelled from the Royal Naval College at Osborne for an offence he never committed. We cannot expect a Minister, especially a First Lord of the Admiralty, to frankly admit that he has blundered and in the circumstances perhaps we ought to be grateful to Mr. McKenna for saying that his department are extremely glad to have the innocence of this boy placed on record. I suppose we ought also to admire the felicity of his remark that private rights and interests have frequently to be sacrificed to the public good. If the Admiralty are "extremely glad" at the result of the case, why did they do their best to prevent its being heard, an attempt that would have been successful if Sir Edward Carson had been a weaker man. It is time that the Solicitor-General took upon himself the sole responsibility for raising the demurer which was designed to prevent the facts being disclosed but notwithstanding his explanation, nobody with any sense supposes that he would have moved heaven and earth to avoid a trial if the Admiralty had objected. Mr. Timothy Healy often hits the right nail on the head and he did so on this occasion speaking after Mr. McKenna's apologia and the Solicitor-General's special pleading. This antiquated system of petition of right, said Mr. Healy, should be abolished and in a matter of this sort the Crown should be liable to process like any other employer of labour. If this boy had not had behind him friends who could afford to fight the matter, what chance would he have had ? Mr. Healy intimated that he knew of cases in the Army similar to that of Cadet Archer-Shee where the aggrieved persons had not possessed the means to clear themselves and he appealed to the Labour Party to give this subject their careful attention. But Tommy and Jack are not Trade-Unionists and they must take their chance. Lord Charles Beresford asked what redress the lad was to receive and suggested a letter from the Admiralty expressing regret and admitting their decision was wrong. Surely something more than this is needed. The Admiralty ought to pay all the costs, and see that Mr. Archer-Shee's son does not suffer in his future by their most unfortunate error. I forgot to mention Mr. McKenna's maladroit defence of the handwriting expert. "He hoped it would not be understood for a moment that in their (*i.e.*, the Admiralty's) opinion Mr. Gurrin, who was well known as a skilled expert, had in the least suffered in reputation, because in many cases experts failed." Sir E. Carson makes this the text of an excellent letter to the Press. He had hoped, he writes, that the result of this case would help to put an end to the idea that any reliance whatever can be placed upon the opinion of so-called experts in handwriting. His own experience is—and it must be remembered that he has been a law officer of the Crown—however honest the so-called expert may be no class of evidence is more likely to lead to a miscarriage of justice. Apropos he mentions a delightful story. A leading Irish counsel once commenced his cross-examination of an "expert" in handwriting by asking what seemed to be an immaterial question—"Where's the dog ?" And when the witness asked "What dog ;" the counsel said, "The dog which the Judge at the last assizes, said he would not hang upon your evidence." Happy Irish Courts to have such humourous barristers. There is no wit now in the London Courts and I do not forget the constant attempts of "little Darling," as he is familiarly called, to be funny

OLLA PODRIDA.

From Wednesday's *Times* :—

BENTON.—On the 29th July, the wife of WALTER M. BENTON, of a fine son.

A correspondent writing to the same journal says that Canon Benham who to the grief of a wide circle of friends passed away on Saturday, "would like to have it on record that he was President of Sion College for the year 1899-1900 ?" Has the correspondent heard from Mr. Stead's "Julia ?" By the way Canon Benham, who amongst his other activities contributed weekly for upwards of 20 years a column and a half of instructive matter to the *Church Times* signed "Peter Lombard" was what is called a self-made man. His father was a village post-master in Hampshire and the future rector got his first chance, we are told when he was sent from the village to read daily to a blind gentleman of the neighbourhood. The latter who had tried other boys and found them useless for the purpose, was so impressed with young Benham's intelligence that he encouraged him in his efforts at self-improvement. He was at first a village dominie, then a private tutor, and subsequently was ordained. The famous Dr. Tait took a great interest in him and gave him the rich city benefice of St. Edmund, Lombard Street.

After passing one of the most difficult of the medical examinations, Dr. S. M. Kaka, Medical Officer of Health, Kurrachee, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians of England. This examination is the only passport for superior hospital appointments in this country and Bombay Parsees will be glad to hear of Dr. Kaka's success, especially as there are few in the Zoroastrian community or for the matter of that in the whole of India who have obtained this distinction. The friends of the late Mr. William Digby will be interested to hear that one of his sons, Dr. K. H. Digby, has recently gained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. Dr. Digby was a student at Guy's and at present fills the portion of Surgical Registrar at that famous institution. That well-known retired Bombay Civilian, Mr. W. B. H. Mulock, has, I see, just been experiencing one of the fierce delights of an Irish landlord in a grass county. He owns large farms in South Westmeath and as he is not disposed to sell his property he is the victim of the cattle drivers. His live-stock has frequently been let loose and at Moate Petty Sessions on Saturday two men were, at the instance of the District Inspector of Constabulary, charged with intimidating Andrew Shee in, a Scottish herd in Mr. Mulock's employment. The evidence showed that the defendants were two members of a crowd which hooted the "interloper" and cried "Down with the emergencymen." The Magistrates adjourned the case for two months to see how the defendants would conduct themselves in the meantime—a truly Irish decision.

OUTBREAK IN CRETE.

RICH CHRISTIAN BURNT ALIVE.

Mussulman Boycott Attempted.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The hostility between the Christians and the Mussulmans in Crete is becoming more acute.

Several assaults and outrages have occurred at Retimo, Suda and Candia. A Christian property-owner at Candia has been burned alive.

The Christians are endeavouring to organise a boycott of Mussulmans.

REFORM IN CHINA.

Gold Standard Essential.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Reuter wires from Peking that many Chinese are confident that active reforms are impending, and attribute the tendency to the travels of the Tsai-Tao and the conciliatory attitude of the Dowager Empress and Regent, who had hitherto been antagonistic.

Sheng-kung-pao professes confidence in his policy to reform the currency, and insists that a gold standard is essential.

Questions regarding Tibet and the opium traffic are under consideration. At present there are no further developments in these matters.

BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

Question of Continuance.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Reuter wires from Brussels that the French Commissioner announces that France will not continue her participation in the Exhibition, unless the most stringent precautions against fire are taken. Great Britain, on the other hand, has notified her willingness to continue, provided that the exhibitors consent.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Sir G. Barclay's Arrival.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Reuter wires from Teheran that Sir G. Barclay has arrived. The Minister of the Interior has requested the Mejliss to accord monthly pensions of 400 and 300 tomans, respectively, to Satar Khan and Baghir Khan. The conciliatory attitude of the Government is favourably commented upon.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

First Teetotal Warship.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The cruiser "Rainbow" has sailed from Portsmouth for Esquimault to act as a training ship for the Canadian Navy. It is manned with a volunteer crew and with a staff of instructors. Their caps are inscribed "H.M.C.S."

The grog tub has been abolished, and it is the first teetotal warship to leave England. Special allowances and luxuries, however, are provided.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

Severe Outbreak in Apulia.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Reuter wires from Rome that some cases of cholera have been notified in Apulia. Rigorous measures are being taken to segregate the patients.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

So far there have been 63 cases of cholera in Apulia and 34 deaths.

POLAR SHIP SUNK.

Crew Marooned on Shannon Island.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Reuter wires from Copenhagen that the Polar Sea yacht "Laura" reports that the explorer, Mikkelsen's expedition ship "Alabama" sank last winter. The crew were saved and wintered on Shannon Island. They will be taken off in the motor boat of the polar yacht.

[Mr. Mikkelsen's expedition set out for Greenland last year with the object of finding the depot, left by Mylius Erichsen and his companions, who perished in the expedition of 1907-8, and to pursue further investingations. Their plan was to winter at Cape Bismarck and in the spring to proceed to Cape Regadagen.]

MR. PATTEN'S RETIREMENT.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at New York telegraphs that the wheat and cotton king, Mr. Patten has definitely retired from the Stock Exchange.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Harben, Chairman of the Prudential Assurance Company.

LATER.

The death has occurred at Geneva of the Dean of Lincoln.

[Sir Henry Harben was born at Bloomsbury in 1823. He was formerly Secretary of the Prudential Insurance Company. He made two attempts to enter Parliament at Norwich in 1880 and at Cardiff in 1885, but was unsuccessful on each occasion. He was knighted in 1897.]

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

The Kaiser's Toast.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, AUGUST 18,

At Ischl to-day, the Emperor first received the congratulations of the daughters and grandchildren and afterwards attended mass alone in the private chapel. Roads were lined with quaintly garbed workers from the salt mines, veterans, and firemen.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Wilhelmshoehe that the Kaiser at luncheon, when giving the toast of the Emperor Francis Joseph, turned to the Austrian Ambassador and congratulated him on the Emperor's birthday, praying that His Majesty might be long preserved as supreme protector and war-lord of his country, and as his (the Kaiser's) faithful ally and paternal friend.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has been overwhelmed with telegrams of congratulation from all over the world. Vienna and Buda Pest are gaily decorated.

ASIATICS IN COLUMBIA.

Sir W. Laurier's Views.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Toronto that Sir W. Laurier informed the Labour Unions at Vancouver that Government would consider increasing the headtax on the Chinese but was unable to entertain for a moment any proposal to subject the Japanese immigrants to the indignity of a headtax, even if it involved the downfall of the Ministry. Imperial considerations forbade the tax and the days were over when it was politic to treat other races with contempt and harshness. "Let us follow Britain and treat men with fairness and equality. If for economic reasons distinctions must be drawn, let it be done not by harsh mandates but by a mutual agreement."

THE LABOUR PARTY.

Shortage of Funds.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Labour party has already been compelled to reduce the number of candidates for the next election owing to the decision making parliamentary levies illegal.

It has been suggested that in view of the shortage of funds the party should limit the candidates to the lowest possible number.

Labour members are prepared to make considerable concessions to gain the Liberal support to a bill enabling the use of funds for political purposes.

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

Adopted by the Cotton Trade.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The cotton trade is adopting the decimal system which has been generally accepted by by all sections of the Trade. It will be introduced on 1st October. The system provides that all fractions of a penny shall be expressed in hundredths, while instead of tons and hundredweights, only pounds will be used.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE BILL.

Mr. Pearce on Asiatic Exclusion.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs from Sydney that Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence speaking on the Defence Bill in the Senate, attacked the believers in arbitration. Australia, he said, would refuse to arbitrate about Asiatic exclusion and she must be prepared to maintain her own laws against attack. All the means of defence must be the very best with no makeshifts and there should be a margin on the side of safety.

PSYCHIC INVESTIGATOR MISSING.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Anxiety is felt regarding the disappearance of Mr. Frank Podmore, the writer on psychical research, who has been missing among the Malvern Hills for four days.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE INSURGENTS.

Significant Rumour.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

American papers allege that the rejection of Mr. Roosevelt as Vice-President of the Republican State Convention was arranged by himself, seeking an excuse to separate from Mr. Taft and the Conservatives, prior to assuming the leadership of the Insurgent Republicans.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Barry Rowed to a Stand-still.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

In the sculling championship, Barry first obtained the lead, but Arnat rapidly overhauled Barry, who was three lengths astern a quarter of a mile from the finish. Barry stopped forty yards from the finish, Arnat winning by seven lengths. The course was three and a half miles, and the time 20 minutes 14 3-5secs.

UNBREAKABLE AEROPLANE.

Mr. Moisant's Invention.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Mr. Moisant, in an interview, said he had invented an all-metal unbreakable aeroplane, capable of travelling seventy-five miles an hour. It was neither a monoplane nor a biplane, and he would do wonders with it when he had finished learning to fly.

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from Washington that according to records of the State Department, Mr. Moisant, before studying aeroplanes, played a romantic and daring part in the troubled politics of Central America where he led the forlorn hope to conquer Salvador. He recently experimented with aeroplanes for President Zelaya's army.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

A large gang of raiders from across the border attacked the mail tonga from Bannu to Dera Ismail Khan last Wednesday night when it was some miles out of Bannu. They shot down the tonga ponies, killed Chulam Sarwar Khan, Tehsildar of Tonk, who was one of the passengers and carried off the coachman and syce and three other passengers. The mails were untouched.

HON. MR. FRASER.

Farewell Ball.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 19.

A brilliant farewell ball was given at the United Service Club to the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Fraser. 250 members were present including Major General Cookson.

The higher officers of the Mysore State entertain them to-day after the reception of a farewell deputation from Coorg of which province Mr. Fraser is also Chief Commissioner.

MORENO vs. MORENO.

Marrying Older Wives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTA, AUGUST 19.

Mr. Justice Pugh to-day was engaged in hearing the divorce suit of Catherine Moreno versus William Moreno. Plaintiff was a widow of the late Cranenburgh Pleader and a law book publisher and several years older than respondent. The Judge adjourning the case observed "When a man marries a woman older than himself it generally leads to trouble between them. Men should not marry women older than themselves."

ALLEGED CHEATING A BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BENGALORE,, AUGUST 19.

The case in which Nanjandappa, a Hindu, having dealings with the Madras Bank, Bengalore Branch, was charged by the local agent of the bank with cheating in respect of Rs. 10,000 advanced on two pro-notes to another contractor who absconded and for whom accused Naujappa stood security has been disposed of by Mr. Richards, District Magistrate. His Worship discharged the accused holding that no dishonest intention was proved.

COMPLAINT OF HINDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 19.

In connection with the Mahomedan boycott of Hindus at Durbello which is causing much excitement here, the local Government is moving slowing but surely to restore good relations between two communities.

Mr. Robertson, who just returned from leave has been posted to Nauharao Division of Hyderabad district, will hold a most careful inquiry into the matters that have led up to this regretable situation. To-day the Commissioner receives a deputation of Hindus from Darbello who will present a petition reciting their grievances.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

Cases in Howrah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

The Howrah district police are enquiring into no less than three persistent, though unsuccessful attempts made during the curent month, to derail passenger trains on the Howrah Amta Railway by fixing iron nails at this junction of two rails. First two attempts were made at Amta and Dumjoor. The last attempt was made on the 17th instant when the engine of 3 up ran against a nail and miraculously escaped, being thrown off the line near Bargachia station some 16 miles from Howrah. The miscreants have not yet been traced.

TRANSVAAL DEPORTEES.

Farewell Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 19.

A public meeting is to be held at Madras on Tuesday next under the auspices of the Indian South African League, to give a public farewell to the Transvaal deportees and Mr. H. S. L. Polak, who are returning to South Africa. A resolution will also be passed calling on the Imperial and Indian Governments to take a firmer and more decided attitude. Sir S. Subramania Iyer will preside, and Mrs. Annie Besant will be among the speakers.

COMPLAINT AGAINST EUROPEAN POLICEMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

Yesterday an upcountryman named Mahadeo complained against the conduct of Sub-Inspector Rigby of the Cooltola thana. It was alleged that Rigby caused the complainant to be arrested, thrashed him with a cane and wrongfully detained him. After his release Mahadeo went to hospital, where his wounds were dressed and he was discharged.

The Second Magistrate before whom the complaint was made inspected the marks of the injuries, and referred the matter to the Superintendent of the second division of the town for inquiry and report on the 25th instant, when complaint will be heard again.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Prosecution Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

DACCA, AUGUST 19.

The trial commenced at 11 o'clock. Mr. P. L. Roy with Mr. H. Mallick and the Deputy Legal Remembrancer Mr. N. Gupta appeared for the Crown. Mr. Baker, D.I.G. Crime, attended.

Mr. P. L. Roy, continuing then gave the various dates on which the different arrests were made. It was shown yesterday with that importance and devotion and lathi play was held by the samithies. The leaders also thought it wise, expedient and prudent to give this movement a false fictitious religious turn. Turning back to the book "Paridarshak" counsel said that this is a document of highly revolutionary character. There is the strongest evidence to show that Pulin is the author of the book.

It is a solemn command issued by the chief to the inspectors of branch samities. Counsel then read portions of the book and traces its thorough identity in view with Bartaman Rana Nati and Mukti Kone Pathe. The book if meant only for physical culture should not have enjoined unity as the surest means of success. In fact it says that no organisation, military or otherwise, can be successful without hard and fast rules. It also speaks of secret vows which were only communicated verbally. Counsel then read several portions of the book showing that recruitment of members depended on taking secret and ever binding vows and breakers of vow were to be brought back by force or fraud by stratagem or artifice.

The book enjoins the sending out of scouts to different villages and the recording of names of promoters and enjoins strictest precaution over all the actions. The book enjoins the need of topographical maps, and many village maps have been found on searches. Counsel said that nothing but the exhortation of Surendra Nath Banerjee like "suffer young children to come to me" could pervert and seduce the raw and immature minds of young people in joining these samities. From the general tenor and instruction of the book "Paridarshak" and from its secret rows and instructions it cannot be said that the samity had not any sinister motive. "Paridarshak" further enjoined strictest vigilance to shut out spies so that the authorities may not know anything, Mahomedans and those who have any spite against Hindus are to be shut out from the samities by their rules. This further illustrates what is suggested yesterday viz. that the samities aimed at a Hindu Raj and they hoped for the reign of Sri Krishna.

Counsel then enumerates the various exercises of the samities, viz., drill, lathi play, boating, riding, target practice, jiu-jutsu, wrestling, boxing, dagger play, etc. "Paridarshak" also enjoins retaliation, that if any person is discovered learning these secrets but is unwilling to take the vow of samities, he should be assassinated. Swadesi and boycott are far beneath samities and samities are not to mix up with Swadesi agitation. Samities are not to fight with shadows, but to grapple with the reality and unless foreigners are driven out, foreign articles cannot be driven out. When foreign king and foreigners are driven, foreigner's articles go away naturally. Samities are not to avoid Mahomedans for in all periods of history Mussulmans have betrayed the faith and proved traitors, Mussulmans are usually antagonistic in religion and interest. It is no good taking in a handful Mahomedans who may be willing when there will be vast majority outside. Mahomedans, if taken in, would go away with the secret mantras of the samities. Samities firmly believed that within a year or two the entire Mussulmans will be submissive to the Hindus. That is within a year or two the cherished idea of the samities will be an accomplished fact and the foreign king will be driven out and the Mussulmans will then turn submissive. So when the proper time comes the net work of the samities would supply them with people trained up by hard discipline by target practice and dagger play by rowing and riding by lathi play and wrestling. The credentials of Pulin Behari Das were issued to several Paridarshak or Inspectors under the strictest order of the secretary.

Counsel then discussed upon another leaflet also by the same Pulin Behary. In brief it was a notification by the leader Pulin enjoining implicit obedience to him as the only means of success. It clearly expresses the views of the revolutionary party. That the leaflet aimed at independence of India there is evidence to show that; this leaflet was circulated broad cast on the eve of a lathi play that took place on the occasion of Janmastam festival. The view of the leaflet exactly tallies with that Bartaman Rama Niti where the mode of training of Japanese soldiers was taken as a model and the end was to have hardy soldiers for guerilla warfare which the samities had in mind. The next thing is Pratijna or vows of the samities and there are four heads of them. By it one can never sever his connection from samity and was to always work in the interest of samity and to avoid all injuries to it, always to remain under discipline and never to teach any outsider things taught in samities and never to divulge secrets of samity and not to feel shame or humiliation or fear in doing works of samity. These can't have any reference to physical culture taught in samities and this exactly tallies with the spirit of Bartaman Rana Niti. First, one is tried with the first vow and then if thought fit, he is given the second vow which brings him in the nearer circle.

Here the Court rose for lunch.

LATER.

After lunch Mr. P. L. Roy, continuing said: "The third vow is called Bishesh Pratijna or special vow. By it one is not to be fettered by the ties of even nearest and dearest relations in prosecuting the object of the Samity, shun all intoxicants and immoral habits and to sacrifice all for the aim of the Samity. Then the fourth is the last of special vows. By it one swears in the name of God, sire and mother to sacrifice life and all for the Samity and to keep the mantras in strict secrecy and to implicitly obey and confide in the leader and to punish the enemies to their cause.

Counsel then spoke of the "Jugantar," "Sandhya" and other newspapers in "Mukti Kone Pathe' or which way lies salvation. The newspapers are said to be a great instrument for building up pubic opinion and in fact "Mukti kone pathe" is a compilation from the "Jugantar" and dilated upon the articles of the "Jugantar" called Kanailal's last day, etc. "Sonarbhart," also a suppressed paper, was next commented upon. This paper was found on search from the house of Dineschandra Sen of Madhayara.

Next head is the collection of arms, 'Mukti Kone Pathe" lays down ways for it and in fact arms and ammunitions are found on search from many of the accused. What was the necessity for the collection of arms and ammunition? It was not necessary for any lawful purpose or for physical exercise or discipline. Arms and ammunition were discovered not only when the Samities existed but even in recent time, in fact from the beginning to now. All their acts, overt or otherwise, are consistent with their cherished end, viz., independence in the near futurity.

Counsel then referred to several books and documents found on the search, some of which contained formulæ for the preparation of bombs, a note book contains a cipher code and a key is also to be found there. And there is also a letter addressed in a cipher code. The Samity had further a method of employing detectives over the Government detectives employed against them. This is proved by their own documents which further give the mode of the working of Samity detectives.

Next with regard to the aim and object of all these circulation of books, newspapers, leaflets, specially Paridarshack and independent leaflets it may be said that they fructified the Rajendrapur train dacoity which occurred in October 1909 and in which twenty-three thousand rupees were looted and some escorts of the money were murdered and thrown out of carriage is an illustration of it. The accused all belonged to places where are located Samity centres. Next is the Sataripara boat theft case in which several persons have been committed. Next are some Arms Act cases. In the Adabari Arms Act case several persons were detected with arms and ammunition in a garden and lately convicted. Next is the Sasi Sarkar's case under the Arms Act. Next is Metal's case in which a revolver was found with papers of the Anushilan Samity. There are also other cases under the Arms Act. Next are some assault cases, in one of which Manik and Dinesh Mustafi, two samity spies, and accused were convicted for assaulting a Government spy watching on Pulin. Here Pleader Nibaran Chandra Guha objected to counsel's referring to these cases and convictions at this stage Moreover there was nothing anywhere to show that Dinesh and Manik were Samity spies. Counsel replied to this as being quite cogent for illustrating the overt acts of the Samity members and he was justified in referring to those. Next Counsel referred to a boy found murdered near Dacca with his head cut off after death and not traced. Next the Futehjungpur murder case is referred to. It was a sad and brutal murder. There are several other dacoits which need not be referred to. In fact, several articles found on search, clearly show that the accused had all weapons necessary for going out on dacoity expedition. Counsel then referred to a letter of Surendra Nath Banerjee, written to Haradayal Nag, pleader and Samity member, urging him to give a religious turn to the movement, to have Kalipuja Swadeshi Katha and Jatra and to try to draw Mahomedans to their side. This gentleman advocates Sakti Puja as they cannot have public meetings. It cannot be conceived that any man of liberal education can urge idolatory or Sakti puja. It was to make a Hindu agitation by means of such as these young men are misled and led to crime. It is said to note that perverted religious doctrines are the central ideas pervading through all the movements. In place of Keshab Chunder Sen we see men like Surrendranath Bannerjee, agitators, advocating idolatory as Sakti or Kali puja to draw young people away from the path of duty to crimes.

Here Counsel closed his address when Nibaran Chandra Guha stated that after two days of the most learned opening speech, accused are still as much in the dark as they were when they first entered the Court-room regarding what are the actual offences each individual accused are charged with and prayed to be informed of that, as it may be necessary to cross-examine some witness here which cannot be done unless the charges are known. The pleader further wanted lists of documents to be used against the several accused. Here at this stage another accused newly brought under arrest was produced before the Court. The new accused is named Khirode Chandra Guha alias Hiranmaya Guha.

The Court rose here, and the trial will be resumed on Monday.

DACCA, AUGUST 19.

The case against Dhirandra Nath and Janoki Nath sent up by the Munshiganj police under sec. 19 (F) and 20 of the Arms Act came before Mr. Chatterjee, Additional District Magistrate, to-day. Mr. Majumdar, Court Inspector, appeared on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. Tira Prosanna, pleader, represented the accused.

The Court Inspector informed the Magistrate that the principal accused Dhirendra was undergoing trial at the conspiracy, and he had been instructed to inform the Court that the Crown did not want to proceed against the one accused in the absence of the other.

Mr. Majumdar then prayed that the case might be adjourned. The Magistrate adjourned the case sine die, and released Janoki on bail of Rs. 1,000.

SURRENDRANATH BANERJEE'S DISCLAIMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

Adverting to the report of the opening address of Mr. P. L. Roy on Dacca case, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee declares that he never wrote the preface to Miss Kumudini Mitter's booklet 'Shiker Alidan" and had nothing whatever to do with its compilation. The booklet was published some six years ago and gives biographical sketches of lives of certain followers of Sikhism who preferred martyrdom to forcible conversion to Mahomedanism. The authoress is a graduate of the Calcutta University, and is a well known Bengalee writer. The booklet in question was reviewed in the "Bengalee" which marks the limit of Babu Surendranath Banerjee's connection with it.

A Khulna telegram says a revolver, a tangi and two swords were discovered underground in the house of Babu Abinash Mukerjee, Pleader, Khulna, and brother of the Babu Kali Prosanna Mukherjee Panchayet in the village of Maheswarpara of this districts. Police investigation is going on.

PATURAKHALI CHEATING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, AUGUST 18.

In re Paturakhali Cheating Case in which two Muktears were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each, the judgment on appeal was delivered to-day by the District Judge, Mr. Nicholl, acquitting Ananta Kumar Chakrabarty and changing the sentence of Saikumar Das to a fine of Rs. 200 only.

MUNICIPAL CONSERVANCY CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 19.

The hearing of the appeals in the Municipal Conservancy cases, came to a close yesterday. The Sessions Judge reserved judgment.

A CHEMISTS and Druggists Association has been formed in Madras with Mr. T. W. Munro, of the firm of Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co, leading chemists of the Presidency, as President and representative of the other firms as office bearer. This is said to be the first association of it's kind in India.

GANESH CHATURTHI.

THE following official notice was published yesterday:—

The festival of Ganesh Chaturthi falls on 7th September of the current year.

It has come to the notice of the Governor in Council that during the past fifteen years the character of this festival has undergone a marked change. Originally associated wholly with religious observances of a private and domestic character, it is now increasingly utilized as an occasion for public political manifestations and the dissemination of propaganda calculated to bring Government into hatred and contempt. Each year, as the date of the festival approaches, temporary associations or melas are formed, and songs and addresses delivered, with the object of spreading ideas hostile to Government and arousing against it feelings of enmity and contempt.

The Governor in Council feels that in the interests of the public in general, but more especially the younger and more impressionable section, these endeavours to pervert a purely religious festival to seditious purposes must be sternly checked. He therefore hereby warns all concerned that arrangements will be made to watch proceedings this year and that should the celebrations continue to be of a disloyal and objectionable character, the question of entirely prohibiting the melas next year will be considered.

In this matter the Governor in Council feels confident that the feelings of all law-abiding and right minded men are entirely on his side and that he can look to them to discountenance the wilful perversion by disloyal agitators of this purely religious festival.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business for Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 19.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, to be held at Simla on 22nd instant, two new members, Mr. Humphreys and Colonel Parsons will take the oath of allegiance. The Hon'ble Mr. Tollinton will introduce and move a Bill to amend section 51 of Punjab Laws Act. The Hon'ble Mr. Humphreys will move the introduction of a Bill to make better provision for the administration of Municipalities in the Punjab and for its being referred to a Select Committee.

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

A large number of questions will be asked at the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council next Monday. The following are the principal points to be dealt with:—

Khan Bahadur Mint Muhammad Shafi directs attention to the paucity of Mahomedan representation upon the Municipal Committee in Ferozepore District. Khan Bahadur Khwaji Yusab Shah urges the need for improving the position of offices of the Executive Branch of the local Provincial Service.

Rai Bahadur Lala Harichand directs attention (1) to the stopping of the Rawalpindi Vernacular newspaper, "Rishi Dayanand" on account of failure to give security on changing the publishers; (2) to the alleged refusal of the District Magistrate, Mianwali, to accept Government securities in lieu of cash as deposit on account of the "Punjab Advocate;" (3) to the shortness of the period sanctioned for settlement in Murree Tahsil of Rawalpindi District.

Hon. Khawja Ahad urges (1) the strengthening of the Punjab Commission to admit of the fixing of 15 years' previous service for Deputy Commissionerships; (2) authorising of criminal courts to suspend legal practitioners who realise fees from litigants without properly conducting their cases.

Rai Bahadur Shadilal asks nineteen questions directing attention (1) to the hardship caused by the rules for furnishing supplies to camps of officers on tour; (2) to the need for reintroducing Government grant for school in Kangra; (3) to the grievances of overseers and sub-overseer of the Punjab P.W.D., (4) to the desirability of separating the Provincial Judicial Service into criminal and civil branches for convenience of litigants, (5) to the desirability of more completely separating the judicial from the executive line in the Punjab Civil Service and the replacing of military officers by barristers as honorary judicial officers.

Mr. Tollington will then introduce the Punjab Law Bill and Mr. Humphreys the Punjab Municipal Bill.

LAHORE, AUGUST 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, Commissioner of Lahore Division, is appointed Member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE CASE.

Peary Mohan's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

On the resumption of Midnapore case this morning, Peary Mohan Mukerjee continued his evidence. He said after his son Ashu was arrested the Maulvie instituted a suit against his wife, himself and the youngest son for obstructing the police. The Maulvie told him this in the thana and used obscene language to him and taunted him, telling him that all his family would go to jail now but if witness had followed the advice of the police, his position would have been different. The Maulvie added that he had caused the daroga to insult witness's wife at the time Ashu's arrest. Explaining this witness said his wife caught hold of Ashu's hand when he was arrested and she was forcibly pushed back by Mokendra and fell hurting her head. Altogether the witness had been involved in expenses of about Rs. 10,000 by these criminal prosecutions.

In the examination by Mr. Norton, witness said he did not at first believe Mr. Weston was in the conspiracy, but that he was misguided by the Maulvie and Lal Mohun. Afterwards he came to know he was acting in concert with them; he could not say whether he did so with malice. He only knew the two police officers acted under Mr. Weston's orders. He understood he was charging Mr Weston with acting not only illegally but immorally and did all these things, knowing witness to be innocent. Before these things happened he used to think Mr. Weston next to God.

The case is proceeding.

MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Jubilee Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVENDRUM, AUGUST 19.

To-day the whole State is celebrating on a magnificent scale the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja. All schools, shops, and other public places are profusely decorated. Last evening there were special prayers in the Hindu temples, in the Christian churches, and in the Moslem mosques. There was a procession of six thousand school boys, who, after enjoying a treat, marched under the leadership of Dr. Mitchell, Director of Public Instruction, to the palace, saluted His Highness and returned.

Puruston Bania who had thrown a slipper at the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon, Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for Sir Andrew Fraser some years ago, for which he was detained in the lunatic asylum for one year, was on Friday convicted by the Third Magistrate of Calcutta, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

GANESH CHATURTHI.

THE following official notice was published yesterday:—

The festival of Ganesh Chaturthi falls on 7th September of the current year.

It has come to the notice of the Governor in Council that during the past fifteen years the character of this festival has undergone a marked change. Originally associated wholly with religious observances of a private and domestic character, it is now increasingly utilized as an occasion for public political manifestations and the dissemination of propaganda calculated to bring Government into hatred and contempt. Each year, as the date of the festival approaches, temporary associations or melas are formed, and songs and addresses delivered, with the object of spreading ideas hostile to Government and arousing against it feelings of enmity and contempt.

The Governor in Council feels that in the interests of the public in general, but more especially the younger and more impressionable section, these endeavours to pervert a purely religious festival to seditious purposes must be sternly checked. He therefore hereby warns all concerned that arrangements will be made to watch proceedings this year and that should the celebrations continue to be of a disloyal and objectionable character, the question of entirely prohibiting the melas next year will be considered.

In this matter the Governor in Council feels confident that the feelings of all law-abiding and right minded men are entirely on his side and that he can look to them to discountenance the wilful perversion by disloyal agitators of this purely religious festival.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business for Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 19.

At a meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council, to be held at Simla on 22nd instant, two new members, Mr. Humphreys and Colonel Parsons will take the oath of allegiance. The Hon'ble Mr. Tollinton will introduce and move a Bill to amend section 51 of Punjab Laws Act. The Hon'ble Mr. Humphreys will move the introduction of a Bill to make better provision for the administration of Municipalities in the Punjab and for its being referred to a Select Committee.

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

A large number of questions will be asked at the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council next Monday. The following are the principal points to be dealt with:—

Khan Bahadur Mint Muhammad Shafi directs attention to the paucity of Mahomedan representation upon the Municipal Committee in Ferozepore District. Khan Bahadur Khwaji Yusab Shah urges the need for improving the position of offices of the Executive Branch of the local Provincial Service.

Rai Bahadur Lala Harichand directs attention (1) to the stopping of the Rawalpindi Vernacular newspaper, "Rishi Dayanand" on account of failure to give security on changing the publishers; (2) to the alleged refusal of the District Magistrate, Mianwali, to accept Government securities in lieu of cash as deposit on account of the "Punjab Advocate;" (3) to the shortness of the period sanctioned for settlement in Murree Tahsil of Rawalpindi District.

Hon. Khawja Ahad urges (1) the strengthening of the Punjab Commission to admit of the fixing of 15 years' previous service for Deputy Commissionerships; (2) authorising of criminal courts to suspend legal practitioners who realise fees from litigants without properly conducting their cases.

Rai Bahadur Shadilal asks nineteen questions directing attention (1) to the hardship caused by the rules for furnishing supplies to camps of officers on tour; (2) to the need for reintroducing Government grant for school in Kangra; (3) to the grievances of overseers and sub-overseer of the Punjab P.W.D., (4) to the desirability of separating the Provincial Judicial Service into criminal and civil branches for convenience of litigants, (5) to the desirability of more completely separating the judicial from the executive line in the Punjab Civil Service and the replacing of military officers by barristers as honorary judicial officers.

Mr. Tollington will then introduce the Punjab Law Bill and Mr. Humphreys the Punjab Municipal Bill.

LAHORE, AUGUST 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, Commissioner of Lahore Division, is appointed Member of the Punjab Legislative Council.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE CASE.

Peary Mohan's Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 19.

On the resumption of Midnapore case this morning, Peary Mohan Mukerjee continued his evidence. He said after his son Ashu was arrested the Maulvie instituted a suit against his wife, himself and the youngest son for obstructing the police. The Maulvie told him this in the thana and used obscene language to him and taunted him, telling him that all his family would go to jail now but if witness had followed the advice of the police, his position would have been different. The Maulvie added that he had caused the daroga to insult witness's wife at the time Ashu's arrest. Explaining this witness said his wife caught hold of Ashu's hand when he was arrested and she was forcibly pushed back by Mokendra and fell hurting her head. Altogether the witness had been involved in expenses of about Rs. 10,000 by these criminal prosecutions.

In the examination by Mr. Norton, witness said he did not at first believe Mr. Weston was in the conspiracy, but that he was misguided by the Maulvie and Lal Mohun. Afterwards he came to know he was acting in concert with them; he could not say whether he did so with malice. He only knew the two police officers acted under Mr. Weston's orders. He understood he was charging Mr Weston with acting not only illegally but immorally and did all these things, knowing witness to be innocent. Before these things happened he used to think Mr. Weston next to God.

The case is proceeding.

MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Jubilee Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVENDRUM, AUGUST 19.

To-day the whole State is celebrating on a magnificent scale the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja. All schools, shops, and other public places are profusely decorated. Last evening there were special prayers in the Hindu temples, in the Christian churches, and in the Moslem mosques. There was a procession of six thousand school boys, who, after enjoying a treat, marched under the leadership of Dr. Mitchell, Director of Public Instruction, to the palace, saluted His Highness and returned.

Puruston Bania who had thrown a slipper at the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon, Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for Sir Andrew Fraser some years ago, for which he was detained in the lunatic asylum for one year, was on Friday convicted by the Third Magistrate of Calcutta, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

LATEST FROM HOME.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned until November 15.

The King and Queen returned to London on July 29 from Torquay.

Their Majesties drove through nine miles of London streets on July 30 to visit the London Hospital in the East End. They had a most enthusiastic reception throughout the long route.

The King received at Marlborough House on Aug. 2 between sixty and seventy men employed in connection with mines, and invested them with decorations in recognition of conspicuous bravery on the occasion of recent colliery disasters.

The King and Queen of Spain have arrived in London from Paris.

Mr. Asquith has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor of London stating that the Government has been considering the question as to the best method of commemorating the life and reign of King Edward VII. They are disposed to think the object in view would best be secured by local rather than national memorials.

In accordance with Mr. Asquith's suggestion, the Lord Mayor has opened a "King Edward Memorial Fund."

In the House of Commons on July 29 Mr. Asquith replying to Mr. Wedgwood, said that although no agreement had been arrived at so far at the Veto Conference, the discussions had made such progress as to render it not only desirable but necessary that they should continue.

The Accession Declaration Bill was considered in committee on the same day. A number of amendments were proposed, and those which were pressed were defeated on divisions.

On Aug. 2 the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir Charles Hardinge, Governor-General Designate of India, has taken the title of Baron Hardinge of Penshurst.

Sir G. Buchanan is the new British Ambassador to Russia.

Mr. Horace Avory, K. C., and Mr. T. G. Horridge, K. C. have been appointed Judges of the King's Bench Division.

Lord Rosebery, in reopening the "Auld Brigs" Ayr" the other day, gave a spirited eulogy of Burns.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford delivered an address to the cadets at the Royal Naval College, Osborne, on Aug. 2. He referred to the fact that it was the anniversary of the Battle of the Nile, which was won, he said, because of the preparations made previously. In order to be prepared for war they must drill in peace, and in order to be prepared for action they must think it out previously, as Nelson did.

Earl Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, has announced that he has under consideration a scheme for the establishment of a system of co-operative credit banks for the benefit of agriculture.

The Scottish National Committee, which has been formed at the instance of Scottish Liberal members, has issued a manifesto, in which the claim for Home Rule for Scotland is stated to be no less urgent than Ireland's demand for self-government.

The case of Archer-Shee vs. the Crown came to an unexpected end on July 29, Sir Rufus Isaacs, on behalf of the Admiralty, withdrawing all charges against the ex-naval cadet as to forging and cashing the postal order.

The man Crippen, who is suspected of murdering his wife at Hilldrop Crescent, Islington, was arrested on July 31 with his typist, Miss Le Neve, on board the liner "Montrose" off Father Point, Canada. The arrest was made by Inspector Dew, of Scotland Yard who conveyed his prisoners to Quebec.

Crippen was on Aug. 1 brought before Judge Angers at Quebec, and remanded for a fortnight. Le Neve, who was ill, was unable to appear. The prisoners are not expected to reach England before the first week in September at the earliest.

The Goodwood meeting was brought to a close on July 29. The Chesterfield Cup was won by Captain Hemfray's Land League.

A Board of Trade return on British joint stock companies says that £2,178,619,734 is invested in them.

The August Bank Holiday was favoured with magnificent weather in London and many other parts of England. The railway traffic to the country and the seaside was above the average, and outdoor entertainments everywhere were thronged.

The Obituary List of the week includes:—Lieut-Gen. Sir J. Clerk-Rattray; Lieut-Gen. E. H. Fisher; Col. R. Feilden; Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. P. Dawnay; Lieut-Col. St. J. Barnes; Lieut-Col. B. T. Bosanquet; Lord Desies; and

GREAT BRITAIN, TIBET AND CHINA.

Question in the House of Lords.

In the House of Lords on Aug. 2 the Marquess of Lansdowne said :—I wish to ask the noble earl the leader of the House whether he has any information to give us as to the accuracy of a statement which appeared in the "Times" to-day to the effect that a force consisting of a company of sappers and miners and the 48th Pioneers had been moved to a station on the Darjeeling line, and that this station is to serve as a base should operations be undertaken in Tibet.

The Earl of Crewe : In view of the present disturbed condition of Tibet, the Government of India have thought it necessary to collect at the frontier a sufficient force to enable the trade agencies at Gyantse and Yatung to be speedily reinforced in case they should at any time be in immediate danger of attack. The force which is held in readiness includes one battalion of native infantry, two sections of mountain artillery, and a section of sappers and miners; and also a battalion and a section of sappers and miners will be sent, if necessary, to hold the lines of communication. This force will not cross the frontier unless the protection of our officers renders it necessary, and it will in no circumstances intervene between Tibetans and Chinese, and if it should ever enter Tibet it will be withdrawn as soon as the situation permits.

A TIBETAN VIEW.

The following statement, coming from a Tibetan source, was published in the "Times" of Aug. 2 :—

"It is some months now that his Holiness the Dalai Lama has been at Darjeeling. Sure it is that his Holiness had intended going to Peking to represent his case and that of Tibet to the Emperor of China in the hope that his Imperial Majesty and the Chinese Government would redress the wrongs Tibet is suffering at the hands of the Amban and the Chinese troops there. They are going at such a lawless rate, murdering, robbing and destroying the poor Tibetans. Many monasteries have been demolished, desecrated, and the greatest insult has been offered. The most cruel massacres, the most revolting outrages, have been perpetrated. Tibet has been disillusioned of the fact that the Chinese are their co-religionists and friends.

"The world, both Oriental and Occidental, has been looking on what it believed to be the revival of China with various feelings of hope and fear. But it seems such interest is premature as yet. For a true revival ought to show itself by intellectual progress and development, and not by acts of violence. The presents acts look more like the important death throes of a wild beast than anything else. Smarting under the indignities and blows of foreign nations, unable to repay them, she madly tears those weaker than herself. Two years ago, or, in fact, something over a year, his Holiness the Dalai Lama had been received in Peking with some pomp and splendour by the late Emperor and the late Empress Dowager. Assurances of leaving the Government of Tibet in its full power had been given. Then the Emperor died, as also the Empress-Dowager. Many new-fangled politicians gained power. Their ideas of making Tibet a Chinese province, and of drilling the monks of the Tibetan monasteries, and of resuming the Tibetan jagir-lands held real free by the aristocracy of Tibet, were put in force. Of course they came into conflict with the gentry of Tibet. Remonstrances occurred, which were answered by the Chinese troops with volleys, killing the people indiscriminately. This was done with the idea of striking a wholesome terror into the people. This it seems, is the Chinese method of convincing a nation that reforms will have to be submitted to. Tibet, the stronghold of Buddhism, must have all her priests drilled into soldiers and monasteries converted into forts. And the revenue, now used for the maintenance of the Sangha (priesthood), must be diverted to the maintenance of soldiers. Alas for the cause of peace and good will!

"Civilisation is driving inoffensive, devout Tibet to become a warlike State. But if Tibet were to be a warlike State, having a Government of its own, it would be something. Unfortunately that is not to be. Chinese troops are to occupy Tibet, and the Tibetans are to be ground down into slavery. That is clearly the intention of China. As the mighty and enlightened nations of the world going to allow this political crime? The Chinese, if they intend drilling Tibetans, could have done so by better and more conciliatory methods. They could have persuaded the Tibetans themselves in a friendly manner to adopt the necessary steps. But no! The Chinese are too suspicious; they will not drill Tibetans into soldiers, but grind them down into slavery. Will the British Government allow the Chinese to do so now, without raising a hand or striking a blow, it will be the greatest political blunder. Even a bat or a mole can see this. It is so clear. No sooner is China firmly established in Tibet than the neighbouring States will be the scene of her intrigues, and they will rue the day that they were tardy in extending a friendly and protecting hand to the Dalai Lama and his Court.

"Now to revert to the Dalai Lama's own history. The Chinese Edict accuses his Holiness of being extravagant, arrogant, &c., as if his Holiness were a paid employe, and could pronounces his being dismissed another swept out and set up upon the Throne of Fatals. It excites the deepest resentment and wounds the self-esteem of every Tibetan and every Buddhist that the Chinese Government presumes to depose his Holiness. It were easier to find another Alexander, another Napoleon, than to find an incarnation of the Divine Avalokita. And to see how lightly the finding of another candidate for the Dalai Lama's Throne is regarded only excites the bitterest rancour in every Buddhist, because it shows in what contempt they held our faith and belief in the fact of the Divine birth of the Dalai Lama. They call it credulity, of course. We can only retort by thinking them to be godless mammon-worshippers, instead of being Jampalyang; and being endowed with so much power to misuse, we regard them as incarnation of Hara and his hosts.

"The selfish and cruel policy of the Chinese has kept Tibet so isolated and so backward in progress thus far. It was Chinese policy which made Tibet shut its gates to foreign trade and communication, retarted its internal progress and development. The former Dalai Lamas were prevented from attaining the age of maturity. If any escaped, then intrigues were resorted to, which kept the State effectually broken up and incapable of a united effort. The former Ambans, however, being astute politicians, did what they had to do cleverly. But the present Amban is proceeding in a high-handed manner, not thinking it necessary even to conceal his intention of usurping the complete power of the Tibetan Government and the freedom of Tibet. Thousands of monks have been massacred, hundreds of monasteries burnt and sacked. Countless numbers of books and ancient manuscripts have been consigned to the flames, sacred Scriptures have been made into solings for boots and shoes. Such shocking acts of vandalism are being perpetrated in the name of reform."

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND ON THE SITUATION.

In the course of a long communication to the "Times" on Aug. 3, Sir Francis Younghusband says: "The news that two battalions of infantry and a battery of mountain artillery have been sent to Gantok, near the Tibetan frontier, will not come as a surprise to those who have followed events in Tibet and studied the situation as disclosed in the Blue Book published a few weeks ago. Therein is recorded how little by little the results of the Lhasa Mission of 1904 have been thrown away. With steady persistency the acute Chinese have insinuated themselves in between us and the Tibetans once more. The direct and constant personal contact with the Tibetans which the Indian Government have always insisted was the surest guarantee for concord on that frontier no longer exists. Reports from Trade Agents state that the Chinese do not allow the Tibetans to deal with them direct. What was the main object of the mission to bring about, what it had at great cost established with ample guarantees, has been allowed to lapse. Deliberately, from the necessities of international considerations, we have stepped back in some cases; in other cases we have simply slid back through not appreciating the value of what we were letting through our hands. Then, when we had forgone all our advantages, the Chinese with one of those big heavings which they now and then so unexpectedly put forth seized the opportunity, increased their garrison at Lhasa from 600 to 24,000, deposed the Dalai Lama, put Chinese soldiers in the Minister's house, began replacing Tibetan by Chinese policemen, closed the arsenal and the mint, held the ferries, reinforced the garrisons throughout Tibet, and forcibly occupied and dispossessed the Tibetans of their provinces in Eastern Tibet. All this was done, too, while assuring our Minister at Peking that they merely wished to police the country and ensure that the Tibetans should fulfil their treaty rights. Such is the situation which has arisen with such startling rapidity. . . .

"Perhaps it is only those who have actually fought with a semi-civilized people who acutely feel the need of subsequently protecting them. To leave them in isolation, to be indifferent to their concerns, seems a cruelly inhuman attitude. Ignorant, misguided, semi-barbarians whom we have fought against and subdued are of all others the most entitled to our solicitude and sympathy. Especially is this so with the Tibetans. After the fighting they had shown no sullenness. They had made a mistake in their views regarding us, and having discovered their mistake they immediately reversed their attitude. The Tashi Lama came down to India and sought our friendship, and now the Dalai Lama and practically the whole Tibetan Government had begged for our protection. We could not with regard to our obligations interfere unasked in Tibetan affairs. But we can hardly be expected to now turn to the Tibetans an entirely cold shoulder.

"To the Chinese establishing order and asserting their suzerain, not sovereign rights, we can say nothing. The Tibetans required some discipline, and the Chinese had a perfect right to establish order. But when they go further and clearly set about replacing Tibetan by Chinese rule, when they incite the Tibetans against us, when they show themselves in case after case inimical to us and bent on intruding themselves between us and the Tibetans to the detriment of peace upon upon frontier then we are surely justified in intervening.

"We have shown consideration to the Chinese on innumerable occasions before and after the Mission to Lhasa. Yet this has not brought us increased consideration on their part. Experience has shown that they are as beat to-day as they were a century ago in themselves pursuing, and in inciting the Tibetans to pursue, a policy inimical to their Indian neighbours. But experience has also proved that whenever we have come into personal contact with the Tibetans, hostility has disappeared and friendship has taken its place. The Tibetans want direct relations with us; and our Government should have all the support the country can give them in insisting with the Chinese that these direct relations should continue and that an effective Tibetan Government should be maintained."

Sir Francis concludes a second article as follows :—

"Let us get to the bedrock factors in the situation Tibet is a remote mountainous country with which Russia, England and China, all three, at bottom, want to have as little as possible to do. China has naturally most concern in the country, but that concern is chiefly on account of the spiritual influence which the Lamas of Lhasa have over the Mongols; in times past it has been of extreme importance to the Chinese to have the spiritual leaders of the warlike Mongols well under their political control. Russia in a less degree, but for similar reasons has an interest in Tibet. Perhaps she would also like to work the gold mines. Our own intrinsic interest in Tibet are very slight : we merely want neighbourly intercourse across our border and ordinary facilities for trade.

"Besides thes individual interests which each has in Tibet, all three have to reckon with the expansive tendencies of the other. China fears that we may expand through Tibet to the rich province of Szechuan. The teeth would be could without the lips, she says, and therefore determines to tighten her grip on Tibet. Russia fears we may expand in Tibet and so acquire increased prestige in Asia and detrimentally influence her Buddnist subjects present and prospective. England is anxious lest any great extension of either Russian or Chinese influence in Tibet should create political difficulties along the whole Eastern Frontier of India, which has, till now, been so tranquil that scarcely any troops are required for its defence, but on which more troops would certainly have to be quartered if any hostile influence were established at Lhasa.

"These are the bed-rock factors. Now the Chinese have from us, since 1906, a formal treaty engagement that we will not annex Tibetan territory. Apart from that there is the practical consideration that if ever we wished to invade China we should certainly come by our natural element, the sea, rather than over the highest range of mountains in the world. The Chinese have then ample assurance.

"There remain the Russians and ourselves. Since the Tibet Mission much water has flowed under London Bridge and under the corresponding bridge, whatever is may be, across the Neva. We are each of us in a different mood. At Peking, at Teheran, at Kashgar we have, since the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement, worked more harmoniously together than we have ever done before. As far as Tibet is concerned we gave up in that Agreement still one other advantage which the Mission had acquired—the first refusal of mining, commercial, and railway concessions. But, in the main, the Agreement has been advantageous to both countries. Could it not, in regard to Tibet, be still further extended?

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

"For us to agree together not to intervene, not to send agents or scientific missions or travellers to Tibet, is but a temporary expedient, a miserable half-and-half measure bound to break down in time, and unworthy of the highest civilisation in the world. Intercourse and association, not isolation and the indifference of one people for another, is the goal towards which human affairs must necessarily tend. It is assuredly more meet and right that the two greatest Powers in Asia should agree among themselves how they can promote this object rather than that they should settle to stand aloof while semi-civilised Tibetans, by crude, unsophisticated actions, embroil themselves and others in needless, useless trouble.

"The old idea that the Tibetans only wish to be left alone must be abandoned. They have appealed to both the Russians and ourselves for protection. They are, as the Japanese traveller Kawaguchi, who lived three years in Tibet, observed, the most dependent people in the world, and the least capable of standing by themselves. Any wish they have to be preserved from the disturbing influences of Western civilisation can be respected without ourselves closing the country to Europeans.

"We can ensure that only the better class of traveller, trader, or agent should enter. An experienced, tactful traveller like Sven Hedin does nothing but good; he brings in a flood of light and makes the Tibetans accustomed to the sight and feel of a European. The French traveller Toussaint, who had studied Buddhism in Mongolia, Peking, Japan and Ceylon, and whom we refused permission to proceed even to Gyantse, would, with his enthusiasm knowledge and high intelligence have been even more effectual in pouring an enlightening influence into the country. British officers, like Major O'Connor and Captain Bailey who have a real liking for the Tibetans and know them thoroughly, do not incite resentement but serve only to promote friendship.

"The Russians, doubtless, have equally suitable officers, and British and Russian agents, working together at Lhassa as they now do in Kashgar, could effectually prevent the intrigues of their respective countries, and by watchfulness, by timely advice, and by personal influence dispel suspicions and prevent trouble like the present ever coming to a head. They could restrain ignorant, impracticable Tibetans from silly, heedless acts. They could curb blustering local Chinese officials from violent deeds of which their own Central Government would disapprove. And they could ensure that internal peace and orderly intercourse with the outer world which is all that either Russia, England, or China desires. Such Consular agents exist in every other part of the Chinese Empire, and there seems no particular reason why they should not be present in Tibet. The matter is, at any rate worthy of attention, for without some such arranges ment trouble will constantly recur and Tibet will ever remain an open sore."

MEMORIAL TO MR. ROLLS.

Proposed National School of Airmanship.

A convenient site has been offered within a few miles of London for the National School of Airmanship, which it is proposed to found as a memorial to the late Hon. C. S. Rolls. In the hands of a committee of leading educational experts, scientists, and engineers, the project is to be pushed forward with as little delay as possible. It is proposed to incur an expenditure of not more than £2,500 for the first year, and to develop the institute on lines which may seem to be necessary as the new science becomes more popular. Several donations have already been received by the secretary of the Aerial League, and Mr. Patrick T. Alexander has offered to equip a laboratory. What is aimed at is an institute that will train men to build up the new industry of flying machines and provide material for the aerial fleet which will be required in course of time for national defence.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

Madrid Cabinet's Note to Rome.

At the conclusion of the Spanish Cabinet Council held on July 30 the following Note was communicated to the Press :—

"The Premier informed the Council of the terms of the Note telegraphed to Senor de Ojeda, the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, in reply to the latter's last communication, in which the view was expressed that it was indispensable for the continuance of the negotiations that the Spanish Government should rescind all the measures it has taken with reference to matters of religion. The Madrid Cabinet, after an attentive and critical examination of the reasons which render such a demand inadmissible, declares that it is now placed in a position in which it must decline all responsibility for a situation brought about by the purely personal reasons of the Holy See, which have up to the present rendered abortive, the conciliatory proposals made from Madrid. The Note further declares that the Cabinet, having in vain had recourse to every means in its power to bring about an agreement for the reduction of religious orders and establishments, will not abandoned its high and imperious duties. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has also telegraphed to Senor de Ojeda to present a separate Note to Cardinal Merry del Val (the Papal Secretary of State) announcing the receipt of instructions and accrediting the Councillor of the Embassy as "Charge d'Affaires."

SUPPORT OF THE PREMIER.

The Liberal newspapers applaud with enthusiasm the recent step taken by the Government, which they say shows manliness and independence, but they consider that it should not be a halting place but a starting point. They endeavour to show that the rupture with the Vatican is due to the uncompromising attitude of Rome and not of the Government, with the dignity of which the acceptance of the terms of Rome was not compatible. The Republican and dissentient Liberal journals offer their entire support to Senor Canalejas, and urge him to persevere, by means of the immediate publication of the necessary decrees, in the path of religious reforms on which he has entered. According to a Ministerial organ, "La Mannana," the reply sent to the Vatican is couched in vigorous and lucid terms, which preclude any possible misinterpretation of the meaning. After recalling the progress, and outlining the present state of the negotiations, the Government refuse to accept the conditions of the Vatican because they do not consider that they have provoked the present struggle. Roman Catholics had declared against the Government before the Government had taken any action with reference to religious matters. The newspaper states in conclusion that the Government have disclaimed all responsibility for any consequences which the rupture with the Vatican may have.

The "Universo Catolico" throws all the responsibility for the breaking-off of the negotiations on the sectarianism of Senor Canalejas, and declares that Roman Catholics can see progress in this light. The journal concludes by saying that the Pope is not a foreign Power neither from Spain's point of view nor in Spain itself; his power is as national and as truly Spanish as that of King Alfonso and that of the Cortes are in a temporal sphere. Therefore, to break with the Pope means to break with Spain.

LIBERAL ASPIRATIONS.

The "Heraldo" says: "To say that Spain is seeking a rupture is to ignore the truth. What we Liberals aspire to do is to put an end to Vatican encroachments and to bring the Defenders of the Faith under the common law. The Concordat policy of to-day represents not an attack on the Roman Catholic Church, but an act of defence for the maintenance of rights which the pastors of the Church seek to impair.

The Conservative journal "Epoca" considers that the statements made by the Vatican as the rupture involve grave charges against the Spanish Government which the latter should lose no time in refuting. "It cannot," the journal declares, "afford to remain under the stigma of having disregarded the rules of diplomacy of having distorted facts, of having concealed the truth from the people, and of having shaped its policy on inaccurate information. Silence on the part of the Government, should it be prolonged, would have the character of a tacit confession. It is absolutely necessary that Senor Canalejas should speak; that he should justify his conduct and set forth the reasons which induced him not to respect the rules of diplomacy. He should, above all, say whether it is true that the Holy See only demanded the withdrawal of the so-called Cadenas Bill."

FEELING IN ROME.

The following telegram of July 31 comes from Rome :—

The recall of Senor de Ojeda has produced a great sensation here. In a semi-official communication the Vatican says that the recall of the Spanish Ambassador shews that Senor Canalejas's programme aims not at peace, but at war which, the communication adds, the Spanish Premier will certainly get.

The Vatican views the situation both in Spain and Portugal in the darkest colours, having received reports which state that at the bottom of the anti-clerical movement are anti-Monarchical forces, aiming at uniting the Iberian Peninsula under a Republic. With regard to Senor Canalejas's attitude the Vatican attributes it to the influence of the Freemasons, who have their headquarters in Paris, and who are bent on continuing their programme of persecuting the Church. It is believed in Vatican circles that the present troubles will strengthen the position of Don Jaime, who, if he were to raise once more the Carlist standard in Spain, would it is declared, have with him all those who are anxious to vindicate the Church and Roman Catholicism.

Madrid, August 9.

Telegrams from the provinces of Vizcaya and Pampeluna report great agitation among the Catholics in those regions, who are still further exasperated by the very probable prospect of a refusal of the authorities to authorise the monster Catholic demonstration against the Government's anti-Clerical policy, which has been fixed to take place at San Sebastian next Sunday.

The organisers of this demonstration declare that it will be held, whether authorised or not. They rely on the participation of nearly 70,000 Catholics, largely drawn from Bilbao, for the conveyance of whom eight special trains and a whole flotilla of boats have been engaged.

The refusal of the authorities to allow the demonstration is based on a protest by the business community of San Sebastian, which fears that at the present moment it might by giving rise to disorders, jeopardise the interests of the town which is now full of summer visitors.

Madrid, August 15.

A highly placed personage who is in a position to be exceptionally well informed stated in an interview to-day that the clerical demonstration at San Sebastian is connected with a meeting of cardinals held at Rome, the chief object of which was to elaborate means for exercising pressure on King Alfonso, with a view to bringing about the fall of Senor Canalejas. At this meeting there were present Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State; Cardinal Rampolla, ex-Secretary of State; and Cardinals Vives y Tuto Gaspari and Ferrata.

The personage added that if Senor Canalejas fell friendly relations would immediately be resumed with the new Cabinet, in consideration of a few minor concessions and the maintenance of the status quo. If Senor Canalejas remained in office the Papal Nuncio would be re-called, as a preliminary to a rupture with Spain.

Senor Canalejas is perfectly aware, says the personage, of the political plot which lay at the bottom of what was outwardly a religious movement, and has sent a very long letter to King Alfonso informing him of everything.

A LADY aviator, with the curious name of Mdle. Abukaia, is in constant conflict with the Mayor of Etampes, which town, or rather outside which town, she flies. The Mayor is a stickler for what he considers propriety in dress. What may be suitable in the air does not benefit the earth. Every day Mdle. Abukaia put on knickerbockers and overalls to fly. As long as she flies, well and good, and the Mayor of Etampes has nought to object. But she must come to earth some time, and as there is no dressing accommodation on the aviation field just outside the town she has to go home still wearing knickerbockers. This shocks Mr. Mayor. Every day Mdle. Abukaia flies, and every day, as she re-enters the highly respectable city of Etampes in rational dress, an official deputed by Mr. Mayor at the boundary takes a summons out against her for being improperly clad.

THE CRIPPEN CASE.

Prisoners Attempts at Suicide.

Quebec, August 1.

Crippen and Miss Le Neve were arrested yesterday on board the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Montrose while that vessel was off Father Point, near Rimouski, on the south bank of the St. Lawrence river.

It is said by those who after the arrest watched the officers accompany him to his cabin that Crippen drew a revolver, but was prevented from using it, and drew it through a porthole into the sea. It is, however, difficult to obtain corroboration of this story, and it would seem that had he had a weapon in his possession it would have been as easy to use it as to dispose of it in the manner alleged.

Provincial detectives attached the handcuffs to the prisoner's wrists. He made no resistance, and for the rest of the trip up the river sat on a bunk with his hands on his lap. He was cool throughout.

With Miss Le Neve it was different. She was in her state room when the detectives informed her of Crippen's arrest, and she at once lost her nerve and fainted. A stewardess who was present summoned Dr. Stewart, the ship's surgeon, but before he could arrive Miss Le Neve took from a pocket, a small white packet, doubtless containing poison. Before she could use it the stewardess sprang upon her, but she was not quick enough to prevent the girl from throwing it away. In the struggle between them the stewardess's wrists were torn. Miss Le Neve acted like one demented.

MISS LE NEVE SAVES A CHILD.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" on the Montrose describes the officers' suspicions with regard to Le Neve, and adds that some of the passengers were almost as alert as the officers. "There was Mrs. Nepher, for instance, a Belgian Lady, who with her husband and little child, is going to settle in Manitoba. I was always suspicious of the supposed boy," said Mrs Nepher. "His shape made me so, and then "he" had such small hands and feet. I used to say to my husband, "There is something wrong about that young man."

"Then one afternoon I became convinced. My little boy whom you see here, slipped, and if the supposed "boy" had not caught him he might have fallen through the railing into the sea. But as the "boy" saved the child "he" was startled and gave such a scream as only a woman can give. That settled the matter for me. But I am sorry for her. She used to play with my little boy although she never spoke to him or me. She was very sweet and kind."

The Montrose docked at Quebec at one o'clock this morning. A considerable crowd had assembled on the wharf, including some thirty provincial municipal police, distinguishable in the semi-darkness by their white helmets. There was a commotion when the prisoners came on the main deck, with Inspector Dew leading. He was followed by Crippen, who did not appear to be the robust man he was represented to be, but looks emaciated. He is smooth shaven, and glanced despairingly around, as if ready to do anything rather than submit to the ordeal which lies before him.

CRIPPEN IN COURT.

Quebec, August 2.

The proceedings were very brief and formal when Crippen was brought before ex-Judge Angers and charged with being a fugitive from justice.

Inspector Dew made a statement in support of the charge. To this Crippen made no reply. He informed the Court that he was an American citizen and the United State Consul gave brief evidence on the point at the conclusion of which the accused said he was willing to waive any extradition proceedings.

He was then remanded for a fortnight, the length of the remand causing some surprise.

The proceedings in court were practically private the Press and public being alike excluded.

Miss Le Neve was not present, being too ill to attend. She is under treatment for nervous prostration.

Crippen's attitude in the court, says "The Standard's" correspondent, was one of unconcern. The first question of the judge was:—

Are you Hawley Crippen?—"I am," replied the prisoner.

Do you know what you are here for?—Yes.

Do you acknowledge that the lady who came with you is Miss Le Neve?—Yes.

It is proposed to extradite you to England. Do you desire to oppose the proceedings which will be taken for your extraditon?—No.

What nationality are you?—I am an American.

What is your religion?—I am a Roman Catholic.

To this the prisoner added: I am a very temperate man. I take something, but very little. I am temperate.

Do you know this officer (here Judge Augers indicated Inspector Dew)—Yes.

Are you ready to return to England with the inspector?—Yes, either with him or any other properly qualified officer.

This concluded the proceedings, which were entirely formal, and the judge informed Crippen that he would be remanded for fifteen days, during which time he would be given an opportunity to prepare his case, should he decide later to contest the demand for his extradition. While in court the prisoner was confronted with Mme. Ginnett, who is president of the London theatrical organisation of which Miss Belle Elmore Crippen's wife, was treasurer. She identified Crippen, who had not noticed her during the proceedings which took place in the judge's private room. The precincts of the courthouse were crowded with people, who tried vainly to gain admission to the court-room. As the prisoner was taken back to his cell he was hissed by the crowd.

Inspector Daw spent two hours with Miss Le Neve at Inspector McCarthy's house to-day. After his interview he again declared his faith in Miss Le Neve's innocence of any participation in the mystery of Belle Elmore's murder. Miss Le Neve made a full statement of what she knows of the case, including the details of her flight and wanderings. Inspector Daw says that what she told him is sufficient to clear her when it is confirmed, as it will be by Scotland Yard. Miss Le Neve insisted that she believed that Dr. Crippen was not guilty.

On the conclusion of the examination of the girl Le Neve by Mr. Angers, the magistrate, at Detective McCarthy's house, she was committed for deportation and sent to prison.

Special provision will be made for her comfort by Governor Morin in accordance with the instructions of the Deputy Attorney-General. She will be looked after by the nation.

All the legal requirements have been complied with, and the papers accusing Crippen and Ethel Le Neve of being fugitives from justice have been prepared and forwarded to Ottawa for signature by the Deputy Governor-General.

Reuter's Special Service supplies the added information that as a result of the court proceedings it is practically certain that the two prisoners will be returned to London under an order of the immigration officials as "undesirables."

Crippen's admission of American citizenship will not involve extradition proceedings, to judge by the readiness with which he waived his privilege under it. Nevertheless, later legal advice may alter the pleadings, and lengthy litigation may ensue.

A local newspaper says the proceedings are being taken under the Fugitive Offenders Act, and the Governor-General will, therefore, have to sign the warrant for the surrender of the prisoner to the parties authorised to take him.

It is understood that the girl will turn King's evidence. She declares, it is said, that she knew nothing of Mrs. Crippen's disappearance except what Crippen had told her—namely, that Belle Elmore had departed for America after a quarrel, and that she had subsequently died of fever.

Detective Sergeant Mitchell, of Scotland Yard, and two wardresses from Holloway Prison, left Euston yesterday for Liverpool, where they embarked in the "Lake Manitoba" for Quebec. Detective-sergeant Mitchell is carrying papers required for the extradition of Crippen, and will also assist Inspector Daw in keeping a watch over his prisoner on his way back to England. The wardresses will take charge of Miss le Neve on the same voyage. In reply to a question one of the wardresses stated that they carried no letter or message to Miss le Neve from her family.

The Toronto correspondent of the "Times," telegraphs:—There is a general denial by the officials at Quebec that Crippen has made a confession. Inspector Dew declares that there is not an iota of truth in the rumour. He is supported by Sir Lomer Gouin, the Provincial Premier, who says: "Neither a confession nor an inoriminating statement has been reported to me as coming from Crippen. You can deny all such stories emphatically. They are tissues of lies."

Miss le Neve is suffering from a mild attack of hysteria, while Crippen shows resentment at the morbid attention of the public.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Progress since 1907.

A Blue Book has been issued [Cd. 5273] containing correspondence on a large variety of subjects dealt with by resolution at the last Imperal Conference. Some correspondence is also given on subjects which were not dealt with by resolution, but which have arisen out of the proceedings of the conference. Among these are the profits on silver currency, stamp duties on Colonial securities, the radio-telegraphic Convention of 1906, marriage facilities, and also copy right, which has since been considered by a special subsidiary conference.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT.

The rearrangement of the Colonial Office, carried out in discharge of the pledge given by Lord Elgin to the Conference of 1907, was communicated to the Dominions in a despatch dated Sept. 21 of the same year, and made public [Cd. 5795] in the following November. Lord Elgin then announced the formation of the Dominions Department and the appointment of a Permanent Secretary to the Conference, who was to correspond either, with the Colonial Governments director, if these Governments preferred it, through the High Commissioners and Agents-General. The replies to this despatch are now made public. The first is from General Botha, who states that the Transvaal are strongly of opinion that the secretary should correspond through the High Commissioners and Agents-General, and urges the closer association of these officials with the Conference. Dr. Jameson, on behalf of the Cape, expresses a similar view and desires to be furnished with suggestions for making the associations as effective as possible. A similar opinion is expressed by Natal.

Mr. Deakin, on behalf of the Australian Government, is more critical. He describes the rearrangement of the Colonial Office as merely "an alteration of departmental practice," which is "too minute to call for attention." The proposals, he points out, differ from the compromise finally accepted by the Australian Government at the Conference in three important particulars :—

(a) It contemplated an organisation entirely separated from the Colonial Office.

(b) It proposed that the officers should be controlled by or on behalf of the Conference.

(c) It provided that the expenses of the staff should be borne by the countries represented.

These proposals not having been, in his opinion, met he defers the question of the association of the High Commissioners with the Secretariat until the Secretariat responds more closely to the Australian idea.

These replies were all received before the end of 1907. In spite of two subsequent inquiries from the Secretary of State, neither the Canadian nor the New Zealand Government seems at any time in the last three years to have expressed an opinion on the establishment of either the Dominions Department or the Secretariat.

DEFENCE AND EMIGRATION.

Resolutions II. and III. of the 1907 Conference dealt with colonial representation on the Committee of Defence and the formation of an Imperial General Staff. These matters have been the subject of continuous correspondence, and were also, of course, dealt with at the Imperial Defence Conference last year. The present Blue Book contains only a memorandum giving reference to what has already been made public in regard to the developments of Imperial Defence.

Resolution IV. urged the desirability of encouraging British emigrants to proceed to British Colonies rather than to foreign countries, and pressed for co-operation with this object between the various Governments of the empire. There is no correspondence published in regard to it, but it is made the subject of the following Colonial Office note :—

The view taken respecting the subject-matter of this resolution was that, in the absence of any request from one or other of the Dominions for co-operation in a particular matter, the needs of the situation were, as stated by Col. Seely in the House of Commons on June 22, sufficiently met by the offices of the self-governing Dominions in the United Kingdom and by the Emigrants' Information office, which affords full and trustworthy information to intending emigrants to the British Dominions. The whole question is, however, again under consideration."

JUDICIAL APPEALS.

In pursuance of Resolution V., which dealt with judicial appeals, the Secretary of State forwarded to the various Colonial Governments on Aug. 22, 1908 copies of a new code of rules to govern appeals to the King in Council from Colonial Courts. These rules are given at length, and the Secretary of State points out that they may be adopted either by a law of the Colonial Parliament or by a request to his Majesty to issue an Order in Council enacting them. Such Orders in Council have since been issued for the Transvaal, South Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand. An objection to the new rules having been fexpressed by the Government of the Commonwealth, the Privy Council Office intimated to the Colonial Office that the rules were issued in pursuance of the resolution of the 1907 Conference, and that there was no desire to press them on any Government not desiring to enact them.

TRADE AND SHIPPING.

Resolution VI., VII, VIII, IX., and X. all dealt with the questions of preferential trade, the development of commercial relations, and the support of British shipping. Full correspondence is given here in regard to the appointment of British Trade Commissioner to the various Dominions the proposal being received with special favour in Canada.

The following memorandum is published on Resolutions XI. and XII., which dealt with the subject of preferential trade arrangements and treaty questions :—

"The desire of the Dominion Governments for information as to treaty benefits and obligations has been met by the information as to national and most-favoured-nation clauses in existing treaties published in Cd. 3395 and 3396, and also by the publication of a special volume containing the existing commercial treaties. Correspondence respecting the treaty obligations of the empire in relation to the resolutions has proceeded continuously since the Conference but it is not judged expedient in the public interest to publish it."

A correspondence of much interest follows in regard to uniformity in trade-marks and patents, in trade statistics, and in company law, all of which were the subject of resolutions at the Conference. Reciprocity in the admission of surveyors to practice is also dealt with, and a discussion of great importance is recorded on the subject of naturalisation.

Statements are also given in regard to the resolutions on International penny postage, imperial cable communication, and the all-red route.

THE CONFERENCE OF 1911.

It should finally be noted that the Secretary of State has already twice asked for the views of the various Governments of the Dominions on the business to be discussed at the Conference next year. The first of these despatches was sent in February 1909, the second in March of the present year. Neither has as yet produced any definite suggestion. A similar request to the Government Department in Whitehall has met with equally little success, except in the case of the Home Office, which advocates the discussion of measures to prevent the arrival in the United Kingdom of undesirable aliens expelled from the Dominions.

THE total loss of property destroyed by fire in Calcutta in 1909 is estimated, at Rs. 3,31,304 against Rs. 23,94,247 in the previous year. This figure does not include the estimated damage valued at Rs. 10,29,000 caused by fires outside the jurisdiction at which the Fire Brigade attended.

IT is reported from Reno, Nevada, that Jeffries probably will be totally deaf for the rest of his life. Both the eardrums, it is said, were burst in the fifth round from a blow by Johnson. Jeffries, according to the story, has heard absolutely nothing since then.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A MEETING was held on Aug. 2 at the Westminster Palace Hotel to protest against the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal, and particularly against the measures for deportation to India which have recently been adopted by the authorities. There was a large attendance, over which Sir M. M. Bhownaggree presided, and among those who wrote expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting were Mr. Ameer Ali and Sir Charles Bruce. The Chairman said that the authorities in the Transvaal had reached the utmost limits of injustice. Surg.-Major Hassan Bilgrami moved the first resolution of protest against the attitude of the Transvaal authorities. Mr. B. Dube, seconded the resolution. Mr. L. W. Ritch said that, not only had the British Government adopted the old regulations of the Boer Republic, but they had imposed further disabilities. The deportations were a monstrous excrescence upon the empire. One-third of the deportees—and during the last two months there had been 150 of them—were young men born in South Africa, some of them in the Transvaal itself. This was nothing less than deportation. There was a larger problem ahead not only for General Botha, but for the Colonial Office, and even for the India Office unless some way out of the difficulty was found. The resolution was carried. The Rev. H. Morris proposed a resolution appealing to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his interference in the protection of the British Indians. Sir Rowland K. Wilson said that the solidarity of the empire was a sham if the self-governing colonies, while relying on this country for military and naval protection, assumed the right entirely to disregard our wishes and liberaties. The resolution was carried, and other motions were adopted urging the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government to take steps to prevent further emigration to South Africa of Indians under indentare until the treatment complained of was improved, and conveying an expression of encouragement to those who were carrying on the movement in the Transvaal for alteration in the law.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

SPEAKING on Aug. 1 at Hawarden, Mr. W. G. C. Gladstone, who has lately returned from the East, said that what he saw during his two and a half months' stay in India convinced him that what John Stuart Mill once said of our administration in India was as true to-day as when he said it. He referred to our governments there as one of the finest in intention, and the most beneficent in action. One was filled with pride and admiration in one's own race when one saw the masterly way in which the government of such a colossal and stupendous region as India was carried on.

All the aspects of the present unrest were not so gloomy as some were encouraging. British rule had so improved the quality and raised the culture of the more educated classes that India was beginning to feel the indignity of not being allowed a somewhat larger share in the government of his own country. It showed that we were improving the native; his aspirations were getting higher in proportion as he raised himself by means of our administration. That was why Lord Morley occupied such a strong position in India and this country—because his policy had been so successful in distinguishing what was good and what was bad in the present movement for reform. While his policy, on the one hand, stood for the suppression of a sedition which would send back India into the dungeon of dissension and corruption and human misery from which we rescued it, on the other hand his policy stood for satisfying all the legitimate aspirations of the patriotic and the well-educated natives by giving them a somewhat larger share in the government of their country under our rule and guidance.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—August 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut J E D Prothero, B
Mr T C Piggott, B Cov
Mr J O Miller, B Cov
Mr A C Board, B
Mr A G Birt, B
Maharaj Kunvar Singh, B
Mr M N Varvill, B
Mr St. C Thompson, B
Mr J C C Lean, B
Major G McPherson, I M S, Bo
Major Gen T D Pilcher, C B, Commdg Sirhind Bde
Lieut Col C H Rce, R E
Major A H Bridges, 116 Mahrattas, D A A G, Burma
Major W H Nicholson, 37 Dogras
Major N T Parker, Cant Magistrate's Dept
Major D H Cameron, Imperial Cadet Corps
Major R G Crawley, D A A G, Sialkot Brigade
Capt B M Nicolay, 4 Goorkha Rifles
Capt G C C Clarke, S & T Corps
Capt C D Duxbury, S & T Corps
Capt R Salusbury, 26 Pioneers
Capt G D Wright, 98 Infantry
Capt S S W Paddon, 33

SECRET ARMY REPORTS.

Major Adam's Charges.

REMARKABLE LETTERS.

The speech of Major Adam, M.P., for Woolwich, in the House of Commons on June 27, in which he charged General Scobell with deliberate misstatements in a confidential report on officers of the 5th Lancers, led to the issue by Mr. Haldane last night of the following remarkable correspondence. The charge is declared by the Army Council unfounded.

To understand the matter it should be remembered that three majors and two captains of the 5th Lancers were in November, 1907, suddenly placed on half-pay. They included Major Adam and Captain Bryce Wilson.

Major-Adam, in his speech in Parliament, read the following letter which he had sent to Mr. Haldane and General Scobell.

"Major-General H. J. Scobell, C. V. O., C. B., Colonel of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, now General Officer Commanding the Cape Colony District, did when in command of the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot render to superior authority a confidential report or confidential reports on an officer or officers under his command which report or report contained deliberate misstatements of fact, thereby deceiving those in authority to whom the report or reports were rendered, and causing an injustice to be done to one of the regiments under his command."

On this Major-General Scobell requested the Army Council, under the King's Regulations, to cause an inquiry to be made. This was granted, and Major Adam was asked whether he wished to amplify or substantiate his charge. The correspondence shows the result :—

MAJOR ADAM TO MR. HALDANE.

House of Commons, July 29, 1910.

Dear Mr. Haldane,—I have received an undated confidential letter from the Secretary of the War Office asking me if I wish to forward for the consideration of the Army Council any statement in amplification or substantiation of the charge which has been brought against Major-General H. J. Scobell, C.V.O., C.B.

For three years the Army Council has been deaf to all applications for an inquiry into the case of Major-General Scobell, and that officer, whenever approached, has declined to move in the matter. While not denying that injustice has been done to Captain Bryce Wilson, the Army Council has, during all this time, sheltered itself by laying the responsibility for the original report upon Major-General Scobell, while Major-General Scobell has sheltered himself by laying the responsibility for the resultant action upon the Army Council.

Under these circumstances it would appear that the scope of an inquiry must include investigation into the administration of the Army Council, as well as into the conduct of Major-General Scobell, and it will be evident to you that an epistolary inquiry conducted by the Army Council, such as is proposed by the letter to hand would be unfair to Major-General Scobell would command the confidence neither of Parliament nor of the public, and in fact, be totally inadequate to meet the demands of the case.

I have the strongest desire not to embarrass your administration—for your personal share in which I have a high regard—but I think you must be aware that the Army Council has forfeited the confidence which the Army and the public were prepared to place in it at its inception, and therefore I hope that you will see your way to investigate the case of Major-General Scobell—and the many other cases awaiting investigation—by some means other than the proposals embodied in the secretary's letter.

Believe me, yours very truly,

W. A. ADAM.

MR. HALDANE TO MAJOR ADAM.

Mr. Haldane's private secretary was instructed on August 5 to reply as follows to Major Adam.

"I am desired by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated July 29, 1910. Mr. Haldane presumes that this letter is to be regarded as your answer to the official letter addressed to you by the Army Council, which was inadvertently undated, but was signed and despatched on July 23 and in which you were asked whether you desired to put forward for the consideration of the Council any further statement in amplification or substantiation of your charge against Major-General Scobell.

"Mr. Haldane bases his assumption on your official reply to the Secretary of the War Office, dated July 29, to the effect that you were addressing the Secretary of State for War on the subject of the Council's official letter above referred to Mr. Haldane has accordingly transferred your letter under reply to the Army Council for consideration. Though he can find nothing in it which can be regarded as pertinent to your charge against Major General Scobell, the letter appears to Mr. Haldane to consist of a repetition of the vague allegation which you made against the Army Council in the House of Commons on June 27, and which, in his statement in the House on July 13, he declined to discuss. To that statement Mr. Haldane has nothing to add.

"The Secretary of State proposes to publish your letter and the reply which I am instructed to make thereto."

WAR OFFICE TO GENERAL SCOBELL.

War Office, August 5.

In reply to your letter of July 8, 1910, asking that an inquiry should be instituted in regard to a statement made by Major W. A. Adam, M.P., in the House of Commons on June 27, to the effect that while in command of the 1st Cavalry Brigade you tendered confidential reports on certain officers, which reports contained wilful and deliberate misstatements of facts, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that a thorough investigation has been made of the reports made by you at that time on certain officers of the 5th Lancers, who, were afterwards removed from that regiment, and to which Major Adam's statement bore reference. Major Adam is himself one of these officers.

The Council also thought it proper to address to letter to Major Adam on July 23 inquiring whether he desired to forward for their consideration any statement in amplification or substantiation of his charge against you. On July 29 a reply was received from Major Adam to the effect that he had written the Secretary of State for War on the subject, but his letter of the same date to the Secretary of State is found to contain nothing pertinent to the present investigation.

The Council are satisfied that not only did your reports contain the unbiassed and conscientious opinion you had formed on the officers in question, but that the conclusions at which you arrived were correct, as they were afterwards borne out, not only by the opinion of your successor in command of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, but also by a special report on the 5th Lancers made by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught—the then Inspector General of the Forces—and confirmed by the general officer then commanding in chief the Aldershot command.

Further, as showing the absence of hostile bias, the Army Council note that in the case of Major Adam, who in 1906 was called upon to retire from the service in consequence of adverse reports which were duly communicated to him, you intervened on his behalf and urged the Council to give im another chance in an extra regimental appointment. In the result it was desired to give Major Adam the chance.

I am to add that the Council are of opinion that the charge brought against you by Major Adam is without foundation.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says :—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote :—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

NEW TURKEY.

Judicial Reforms in the Ottoman Empire.

Whilst lately in London the Turkish Minister of Justice (Nejmeddin Bey) was interviewed by a representative of "The Standard," to whom he kindly gave some particulars regarding judicial reforms in the Ottoman Empire:—

"The Ottoman Government," said Nejemedder Bey, "has inaugurated the era of judicial reforms by removing incompetent judges and replacing them without any distinction of race or religion, by others possessing judicial knowledge—jurists whose high respectability is beyond any shadow of doubt. The judicial reforms introduced in that spirit and with that aim have not only been carried out at Constantinople, but they have also been extended to high and ordinary officials throughout the Turkish empire. However, in proportion to the immense area of the empire, the difficulty experienced in finding for the whole of the Turkish dominions judges having the same necessary qualifications has always been considerable.

"The members of law courts in vilayets and districts, with the exception of some vilayets in European Turkey, used to be chosen by election amongst the best known inhabitants, who were paying a fixed amount of taxes but now, in fifteen chief town of vilayets, and in as many belonging to districts, the holders of diplomas of the School of Law—men skilled in the knowledge of Ottoman legislation—have been appointed members of tribunals of first instance and of courts of appeal, with salaries of about the same amount as those paid to judges in France. Lawyers having earned and obtained their diplomas have likewise been appointed in over one hundred chief towns of the most important cazas in Anatolia as presidents of correctional courts or as substitutes of Imperial Public Prosecutors; and it is in that way that a regular working of justice has been secured which has nothing in common with the doings of the old regime.

"This organisation and these judicial reforms have been introduced during the one year of my tenure of the Imperial Ministry of Justice; and the appointment in that short period of 600 efficient judges will, I hope, be deemed a success, inasmuch as the reports supplied by the judicial inspectors lay stress on the good impression left by the judges on the population, which evinces a confidence which increases day by day in justice as it is applied in the various localities. There cannot, however, be any question for the present of putting into practice throughout the empire the above mentioned organisation in its entirety, as the resources of the Ottoman Budget do not allow it. The Ottoman judicial organisation, as it is now, being adopted on the model of that of France, still admits of the appointment of hundreds of judges, the training of whom will require many years. Although the scholastic establishments of law in Constantinople and at Salonika are remedying, as far as possible, this need for judges, it is none the less true that law students newly provided with diplomas cannot be entrusted with judicial duties without going through a probationary course which will last for a long time, more or less, with a view of improving in the practice of the law."

TRAVELLING JUDGES.

"We have not yet created justices of the peace, but we are going to do so, as the utility of such an institution is obvious. The justices of the peace who will be appointed in the remotest cazas and nahies will have to proceed from one locality to another in the most distant parts in order to administer justice, and they will thus assist in showing to the ignorant people of those regions the blessings and advantages of the Constitution. A Bill drawn on the basis of the principle of the independance of judges has already been laid on the table of the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies. As most of our laws are incomplete and require improvements, I have duly considered such a schedule adding 50 clauses to our code of civil procedure has been proposed to the Chamber; and as our penal code is also incomplete, alterations have been likewise proposed in the shape of the addition of 80 clauses. Rules have been also established for the Ottoman Bar; their importance with regard to judicial reform is known to every one. I have also laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies a Bill respecting the Assistance Judiciare' or free advice to poor litigants.

COURTS OF CASSATION.

"The question of Courts of 'Cassation' (Supreme Courts of Judicature) is occupying the authorities with the object of securing absolute regularity in the correct interpretation of the law. Our Court of 'Cassation' has given effective proofs of its existence during the last year, and the opinion is unanimously expressed that the cases submitted to it are dealt with and decided with laudable and exemplary promptitude and impartiality. The Ministry of Justice has recently started an official newspaper through which the judicial sentences of the Court of Cassation are brought to the knowledge of all the tribunals and of all the judicial officials.

"The judicial reforms which have been carried out during the short period of one year in more than half the Ottoman Empire have already produced such important results and so thoroughly secured the true welfare of the people of the empire, without any distinction of race or religion that it is regrettable to find persons who allege that no reform has been introduced. Next year will be employed in completing the new judicial organisation by sending judges even to the smallest Ottoman villages. With absolute conviction I can state emphatically that peculation will no longer enter the doors of the Ottoman courts, and I do so without any fear of denial. I leave to the sense of impartial observers to say whether there was any possibility of introducing a greater number of improvements in the Ottoman judicial system within one single year.

JOHNSON'S TOWN HOUSE.

New York, August 8.

Prominent and wealthy families residing on Brooklyn Heights, the most fashionable district of that borough of New York, were struck with consternation to-day by the announcement that Jack Johnson, the negro champion boxer, is preparing to install himself and his old "mammy," known as "Aunt Tiny," and his white wife in a fine mansion in the social centre, Johnson has already secured an option on a house at a price of 62,500dols. (£12,500) and the sale would have been completed by now but for an accident to his brother in Chicago which called him thither.

The mansion has been in the past the scene of many social gatherings of the Brooklyn smart set.

It is a three-storey structure, well situated at the corner of the two principal thoroughfares of the neighbourhood, and within a short distance of exclusive clubs, leading hotels or the homes of several judges of the Supreme Court, and of lawyers, literary and business men.

The property has a large yard at the rear, in which it is said, Johnson plans to fit up an outdoor gymnasium. There is no doubt of Johnson's financial ability to complete the purchase. His profits from the match with Jeffries were a little over dols 180,000 (£36,000). In the few weeks which have elapsed since Johnson has earned about dols. 100,000 (£20,000) more, and his salary for music hall appearances dols. 2,500 (£500) a week.

Johnson is apparently disposed to be more frugal than most prize fighters. He has shown no signs of extravagance since winning the match, except the purchase of a fairly moderate supply of diamonds for his wife.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place at Simla, between Michael Harrison, Indian Civil Service, fourth son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Harrison, Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland and of Mrs. Harrison, Pickering Forest, Celbridge, County Kildare, and Beryl, only daughter of Col. J. B. Lynch, late commandant, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army.

THE action brought at Swansea Assizes by the captain and members of the Llanelly Rugby football team against the South Wales "Argus" for damages for libel, contained in comments on the Llanelly's players' conduct which was described as "foul and dirty," at a match played against the Newport team on November 27 last, terminated last evening in a verdict for plaintiffs, the damages being assessed at one farthing.

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

The Straight Cut Project.

THE proposal to make a dock at Port Melbourne, instead of a pier, and to carry out the straight cut to the Yarra is strongly supported by Mr. George Higgins, lecturer at the Melbourne University on hydraulic and civil engineering. In an interview on the subject, Mr. Higgins stated that the first question that called for immediate solution was what was to be done in the case of the mail boats that came for a short call, discharged from 1,000 to 2,000 tons of cargo and took away a similar quantity? To construct a very wide pier, one wide enough to carry sheds, seemed to him to be necessary. When there was solid land on which the sheds could be built, why should structures be erected over the water for them? The pier designed by Sir William Matthews was to be 210 feet wide, a width of 72 feet in the centre being intended for sheds, with 69 feet on each side for railway lines. If a dock were constructed, a wharf of 69 feet around it for twice the length of the pier would give the same berthage accommodation, and the sheds could be built on dry land, at a much lower cost than pier sheds. He had little doubt that the saving effected by substituting wharfs for the pier would more than pay for the dredging of the dock. It would be far better to construct a dock to begin with, and that dock might or might not form part of the direct cut to the Yarra. With a dock the sheds and warehouses could be built on dry land, and passengers, instead of being compelled to traverse a long pier, would simply leave the ship and get into a railway train, on to a road or into a vehicle. If a dock were excavated and the material used to reclaim land, the land would at once increase in value, and would form a good national asset. If further accommodation should be required as time went on and more docks were needed, the country would gain enormously in the enhancement of the value of the Crown land. One important problem was how to get our exports to the ships with the least delay and expense. The predecessors did not want the deterioration that delay might involve, or to be handicapped by unnecessary freight or storage charges. With regard to the cost of dredging, he was in a position to say that the material which would require to be excavated for the dock or the straight cut could be lifted and deposited ashore for less than 1d. per cubic yard, provided the proper appliances be used. He introduced suction dredging successfully into Australia, and suction dredging machinery, specially designed by him and made in Scotland, was worked in New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, Burmah and Natal.

Mr. Higgins's own scheme for the future development of the port when the river schemes become too small is to make use of the extensive flats, of which the principal is Fisherman's Bend. These flats, he says, are waiting to be made use of for wharfs, warehouses and factories. This flat is now cut off from the country and Melbourne by the River Yarra. In order to enable all the country railway lines to be brought into direct communication with the dock and wharfs, he would move the mouth of the Yarra by putting a wide bank across it at the Melbourne end of the Coode Canal, and make a straight cut from opposite the Victoria Dock to Port Melbourne. A railway line could be run down the straight cut and to the dock, and another line could be run around the south bank of the Coode Canal to the mouth of the Yarra. Direct communications could be made with all the country lines. As further wharfs were required they could be provided in the present outlet channel and along the Coode Canal. Berthage could also be provided by constructing more docks on the flat, while the entrance to the river would be provided by the direct cut. Docks, Mr. Higgins is satisfied would provide better shelter than any pier. The cost of excavating them would be repaid many times over by the increase of the value of the land reclaimed with the material excavated. By this plan no part of the work done by the Harbour Trust would be wasted. This would enable goods to be sent direct to the ship's side by rail, instead of as at present sending everything first to Spencer-street, and then carting to the wharfs or sending everything by rail to Port Melbourne via the city.

CAREERS FOR EDUCATED INDIAN YOUTHS.

PEOPLE in England hardly realise perhaps how many important Government posts are, as a matter of fact held, by natives of India; the principle of "la carriere ouverte aux talens" is observed, and practically all the public services are open to them. Still nevertheless, the supply of candidates largely exceeds the number of available appointments, and the country swarms with promising lads who could do well enough if only they would direct their energies into channels other than clerical and official. Engineering, medicine, art, forestry—there are many lines in life where a good living could be obtained without interference with caste, or entering Government service. Law has always had a great attraction for them, and the profession is largely overstocked,—indeed the lowliest lawyer and advocate is far too much in evidence. He is clever, but too often disloyal, and most unfortunately monopolises an altogether undue proportion of seats on municipal and district councils. It is difficult for the simple man to understand the procedure of the Courts—some legal agency is necessary,—and in a country where perjured witnesses are numerous and cheap, going to law is very much what an American author describes poker—"a beautiful but uncertain game," which appears to have a peculiar fascination for the Oriental.

In former times much of what is now fought out in the Courts was satisfactorily and gratuitously adjusted by the village tribunals, and the decadence of these is much to be regretted. Medicine attracts many youths of good caste and extraction. This might excite suprise, but we may remember that there is an old bond between the healing art and Brahmanism. The writer has a good opinion of Indian doctors as a class, although the requisite decision and nerve are sometimes absent. A good deal of discontent is born and fostered in Bengal, and to the residents of this part of the country (and indeed to students generally) the Army offers no career. Technical education is a promising remedy, and the Government is alive to the fact and is dealing with the requirement, but it is uphill work, for manual labour of any kind does not commend itself at the present time to the higher castes, and reports on the subject are depressing reading. There are some who look to the gradual extinction of caste as likely to lead to relief, but apart from consideration as to whether such a change of thought is from all points of view desirable (which the writer entirely disbelieves), the prospect of any such thing happening on a large scale in the near future is exceedingly improbable.—From "The Silent India," in "Blackwood."

LORD KITCHENER.

IT is an unpleasant duty constantly recalling the question of the employment by Government of the services of individuals, however distinguished; but, says the military correspondent of the "Globe," the action of the authorities in regard to Lord Kitchener is making a very unfavourable impression on the public mind. It appears that the Field-Marshal was offered a seat on the Committee of Imperial Defence, if he would accept the Mediterranean command. This, as is well known, he very properly declined, so he has not been placed on the Defence Committee. The authorities must not, therefore, be surprised if the impression prevails in the public mind that the Government are not anxious to utilise Lord Kitchener's valuable services at home, lest his presence should prove inconvenient to them on military questions. The country has great faith in the Field Marshal, and is anxious that he shall be employed in some capacity in which he will be in a position to know the truth about our land force: because they feel confident that nothing would prevent his placing the public in possession of the true facts. Lord Kitchener's personality has made a great impression on British politicians, on the public, and on the Army; and he is known to possess an independent spirit, combined with a sound knowledge of the nation's requirements. Rumours are afloat of his impending appointment as Commander-in-Chief, or, at all events, as Inspector-General of the Forces, either of which would be a welcome assurance to the Army and the public; in any case, his presence on the Defence Committee would strengthen the hands of the Government and, give general satisfaction.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A NATURE QUESTION.

Teacher—"Tommy, can you tell me what creature is satisfied with the least amount of nourishment?"

Tommy—"Please, teacher, a moth."

Teacher—"Indeed, why?"

Tommy—"Please, teacher, 'cos it only eats holes."

MIXED MEMORIES.

"Ah! my friends?" said the speaker impressively, "now that I've come back amongst you after long years' absence it makes me sad to think of the days that are gone when I look around and miss the old familiar faces that I used to shake hands with."

MISDIRECTED ENERGY.

Jones "dined out" with an old acquaintance the other evening.

"Don't wait up for me, dear," he said to his wife. "I may be rather late, but it can't be helped."

At breakfast next morning he was stonily silent; so was the breakfast-room clock.

"Maria dear, there must be something wrong with that clock. I am sure I wound it up last night," he ventured at last.

"No," answered the wife, "you wound up Freddy's musical box instead, and it played 'Home, sweet home,' till 3 in the morning. The hall clock has also stopped, but I see that you have left your corkscrew in the barometer."

AS PER USUAL.

The J.P. carefully weighed the scales of justice. It was a difficult case. In one side he put five days' imprisonment; in the other he put the pledge. The balance was even.

"Prisoner at the bar," he said at length, "you will either take the pledge or go to prison for five days. Which do you choose?"

"Pledge for life?" husked the man.

"Well" said the J. P. leniently, "better make it for a year first. Then you can renew it."

"Aw, that's all right, guv'nor," replied the prisoner cheerfully. "I allus takes it fer life."

ALL FOR EXPERIENCE.

The girl was very rich and the young man was poor but honest. She liked him but that was all and he knew it. One night he had been a little more tender than usual.

"You are very rich," he ventured.

"Yes," she replied frankly. "I am worth one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds."

"And I am poor."

"Yes."

"Will you marry me?"

No."

"I thought you wouldn't."

"Then why did you ask me?"

"Oh, just to see how a man feels when he loses one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds."

THE CANNY SCOT.

That sat each at the extreme end of the sofa. They had been courting for two years, but the wide gap between them had always been decorously observed.

"A penny for your thoughts, Sandy," murmured Maggie, after a long spell of silence.

"Weel," replied Sandy slowly with a boldness that surprised Maggie, "tae tell ye the truth. I was just thinking how fine it wad be if ye were tae gie me a wee bit kissie."

"I'ye na objection," simpered Maggie, sidling over and kissing him soundly on the cheek. Then she sidled back.

Sandy relapsed into a brown study once more and the clock ticked 27 minutes.

"An' what are ye thinkin' about noo—anither eh?"

"Nae, nae, lassie; its's mair serious the noo."

"Is it, laddie?" asked Maggie softly. Her heart was going pit-a-pat with expectation. "An' what micht it be?"

"I was jist thinkin'," answered Sandy, "that it was about time ye were paying me the penny!"

SLIGHTLY INEBRIATED.

The man with the glassy eye and preternaturally solemn demeanor put down a sovereign at the booking-office at Charing Cross and demanded a ticket.

"What station?" snapped the booking clerk.

The would be traveller steadied himself. "What stations have you?" he asked with quiet dignity.

THE BEST POSITION.

Prior to the commencement of a boys' cricket match there were several candidates in the fielding side for the position of long field.

"Ginger 'Arris 'ad it last week and the week afore," complained two or three of the boys to their captain; "it's about time someone else 'ad a turn."

The discussion seemed likely to end in a free fight, when the local curate came on the scene, and endeavored to pour oil on the troubled waters.

"You surprise me, boys," he said. "Harris has done especially well in that position, hasn't he?"

"'E' as so" agreed the malcontents. "He's 'ad to climb Bliggins' wall after the ball once, 'e's 'ad to a dozen times."

"Well?" queried the reverend gentleman.

"That's why we want a change," snapped a podgy youngster, "ol Bliggins' gooseberries are ripe and 'is bulldog's dead."

ALAS!

They watched the wavelets creaming up at Winkleton-on-Sea; the maid was fair beyond compare and smart and dapper he. Sweet silence reigned until the moon at last came into view, and then they sighed, and lied—and lied, as seaside couples do.

"My name is Claude Plantagenet," he is whispered in her ear. "My pa lots of racing yachts; he is, of course, a peer."

"And mine is Phyllis Mabel Vane," replied the blue-eyed girl. "My pa is dead, and so," she said "my brother Vere's the earl."

They listened to the distant band, they watched the stars above. He squeezed her hand (you will understand), and both confessed their love. "Oh, they would fly to far-off lands if only they had wings and passers-by remarked, "My eye! ain't they soft, spoony things!"

"We'll meet to-morrow," was declared with fervency by both; and trinkets twain changed hands—a plain, true token of their troth. To Claude she gave her ruby brooch—"Worth fifty pounds, you know." His tie-pin she bore off with three big diamonds aglow.

Ah, me? They never met again, so runs the way of fate! Both quite forgot the fixed-on spot, or p'raps got there too late. But William Potts now knows those beads aren't stones of pigeon's blood and Emma Binks, too, more than thinks that tie-pin is a "dud."

A HOMELY PROSPECT.

His salary was £250 a year and he had just proposed to Miss Clare Lighthead and been accepted, and both were exquisitely happy until she said:—

"And you don't know how lovely our home will be, Charles. It shall be a home, indeed, for you—a place of rest, and joy, and comfort. I'll call the housekeeper up every morning——"

"The housekeeper?"

"Yes, yes, dear. Now don't interrupt me, you naughty boy. I'll tell the house-keeper to tell the cook to—"

"The cook?"

"Of course; and I do hope we can get a French cook—I love French cooking! And I'd like the housemaid to ——"

"Housemaid?"

"Yes, yes; I'd like a brisk, tidy, rosy cheeked housemaid, I don't care so much about the chamber maid."

"Why, my own darling, I'm afraid ——"

"Now, now, you bad old boy. You must let your little girl have her own way when it comes to the house servants. You can engage the butler, if you like, and, of course, you'll get the coachman; but when it comes to the laundress and seamstress—why, Charles, what a dreadful long face you have! I don't like it."

It looked longer as he sat in his 10 by 12 room an hour later trying to figure out how the wages of the several menials named were to be paid out of £5 per week. He hasn't figured it out yet!

A PARTY of Somalis have disinterred the bodies of several bluejackets buried in Somaliland. They burned the bodies and defiled the skulls.

THE "World's" Washington correspondent says that Army and Navy officers, reporting on the successful experiments made recently by Mr. Glenn Curties in dropping bombs from an aeroplane on to a target representing a battleship on Lake Kinbe, says that no firearm in existence will be able to cope with perfected aerial torpedo craft, which, in their opinion, will become adjuncts of the world's natives within five years.—Reuter.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOW WOMEN MAKE MONEY.

A woman who is obliged to make an independence for herself, writes a London Correspondent, has to utilise to the best advantage whatever particular knowledge or talent she may possess. That is to say, the woman who has not trained for a Government position or a scholastic appointment, but who unites to intelligence an average education. Many and various are the ways by which such a one will endeavour to make her own way in the world, and in some cases her wit teaches her to desert, often with success, the beaten track of employment.

TASTE IN FLORAL DECORATION.

Thus, a girl gifted with great taste in floral decoration was confronted with the necessity for earning her own living, and decided to put her talent to account. She secured introductions to secretaries of some important clubs, and then started on a canvassing tour of those people who were most likely to need her services. She had thought out a few original designs for table decorations, which she offered to carry out gratis if the flowers were provided. Success crowned her efforts from the first. The designs submitted were approved, and she was engaged to carry out the entire floral decorations for one or two large clubs out of town, where fashionable people congregate in the summer season. Little by little she managed to add to the number of her clients, and established a connection which proved most profitable, her expenses being small. Her custom was to visit Covent Garden at five o. m. every morning she wanted flowers, and inspect the blooms in the market. All her plans were prepared for each table or set of tables she wished to decorate whether for lunch or dinner, and she soon saw how the colour scheme in mind could be carried out with the materials at hand. Having purchased her supplies she had them despatched to their destination, and quite early called at each of the places for which she had orders, and arranged the tables. She thus managed to have everything finished in good time for the function for which the flowers were required. Of course such a programme involved rising at a very early hour in order to reach Covent Garden at five o'clock, but this practice was not demanded every day.

PROFESSIONAL SHOPPER.

Another woman who possessed excellent taste in the selection of furniture, curtains, carpets, table and household line, found herself called upon, rather late in life, to earn her living. Of an energetic temperament, she decided to become a professional shopper for people in the country or abroad, and to give them the benefit of her taste and experience in choosing things they needed. Payment was to be by percentage on cost of goods purchased. The first thing, however, was to make herself known. She inserted advertisements in daily and weekly papers, enumerating her qualifications and giving references to one or two people who had known her in more prosperous times. She then interviewed the heads of departments in some of the large establishments where she had been a customer, and obtained from them a promise to recomend her to their country clients should occasion offer. Her friends she circulated, telling them what she was willing to do and stating her terms. It was rather uphill work and she was compelled to exercise the most rigid economy for some time, but from the outset she succeeded in pleasing her clients, and as one person recommended her to another her clientele grew. To-day she is quite content with her income, and finds the work pleasant, although at times it is very fatiguing, as every woman shopper may well understand.

A FIRST CLASS NEEDLEWOMAN.

A sister of the lady just mentioned has no particular talent or gift, except that of being a first-class needlewoman and "handy" at such tasks as renovating frocks. To her came the inspiration to become a mender for people who lived alone in chambers or flats and who could not afford to employ a seamstress regularly, or who, owing to their occupation or circumstances, lacked time or ability to do the work themselves. She also undertook packing, in which operation she had some skill. She made inquiries from housekeepers at various blocks of chambers and flats, and was fortunate to be retained by nearly all the occupants of one set of chambers to undertake all the mending they required. After a time she found work at other places, and also at some of the hotels patronised by Americans during the tourist season. She had some charming experiences with American women, as they found her very useful in freshening up garments which had suffered from the wear and tear of travel. As her charges were strictly moderate, she was able by degrees to build up a paying connection, which brought her in sufficient to live on in moderate comfort.

PERIPATETIC KENNEL MAID.

The next case is that of a woman with a fondness for and knowledge of dogs, qualities which she duly turned to account. From the names of exhibitors at the various dog shows she compiled a list of ladies whom she knew did not employ a kennel maid, or whose means would not permit such an outlay. She called on two or three people and explained her desire to obtain work in looking after dogs, and offered to come daily, or at stated intervals, to examine the animals see if they were in good health, inquire as to their food, and a advise as to any special treatment. She also offered to exercise a few of her charges if required. At first, as with every new venture, her offers were refused, but, once she had had a chance of showing her capabilities, by saving a valuable dog's life, work came quickly. Now she was quite a paying connection.

SECRETARIAL DUTIES.

Perhaps the most ingenious idea was that of the woman with decided commercial instincts and a facility for carrying on business correspondence. Her plan was to undertake secretarial duties for a number of business men who lacked sufficient work for a regular typist, or who were not in a position to bear the expense of employing one. Armed with a list of likely names, she called at several officers and outlined her scheme—to attend daily, take the letters requiring attention, receive instructions, and bring back the typewritten correspondence ready for signature before post hour. She pointed out how much more businesslike typewritten letters were than those written by hands and she the time saved to the merchant by having his correspondence looked after in a systematic fashion by someone qualified to do so. She hired a typewriter at first and rented a tiny office in the City, where she carred on her business. As her work was done with intelligence and accuracy, and as she always contrived to be punctual in returning the letters at the hour required, she found her scheme a profitable one.

THE battleship Rio de Janeiro, which is being built for Brazil by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., will be the largest in the world, says the "Engineer." She will displace 32,000 tons, and will mount twelve 14in. guns. Her cost will be approximately £2,900,000. Her secondary armament will consist of fourteen 6in. guns, fourteen 4in. guns, three six-pounder landing guns, six machine automatic guns, and three 18in. torpedo tubes under water.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Pain arising FROM Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprain, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise, is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/1, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

Animals

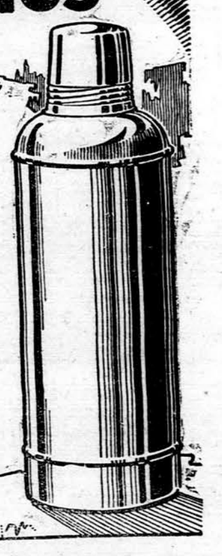
Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

ASK FOR Shem-el-Nessim An Inspiration in Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

THERMOS



A Cooling Draught!

is available any time—anywhere—if you possess a Thermos Flask. Cold liquids poured into the 'Thermos' keep cold—icy cold—on even the most scorching day.

Think how useful when travelling—how invaluable in the sickroom! Hot liquids may also be kept steaming hot for twenty-four hours.

THERMOS FLASK

Strongly and beautifully made—lasts a lifetime—no expense beyond initial outlay—useful every day

Of Silversmiths, Jewellers, Chemists, Stores, &c.

Beware of worthless imitations. Infringers are being prosecuted

Ask to see the Thermos 'Oval' Flasks and the 'Thermetot' (for food).

WHOLESALE ONLY A. E. GUTMANN & CO 8, LONG LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES
ETC., ETC.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS MACHINES
CLAYTON SYSTEM

TELEGRAMS: "UNCONSUMED, LONDON."
THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co.,
22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

Make sure of success in your Bakings
by using
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the sure raising powder.
"Paisley Flour" does the raising so evenly and so well that home baking becomes a pleasure.
Even novices succeed well.
Made by Brown & Polson, and specially packed in tins, containing many useful recipes.

WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of
Mosquitos and Other Insects.
Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
6d. per Tablet.
To be obtained from :—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 18.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... ... 81 unchgd
2½ per cent. Reales ... ...97 1-2 unchgd
2 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 94 3-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities 83 7-8—1-16
Bar Silver in London ... ... 24 1-2 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence... 24 9-16+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.
Silver in New York ... ... 53 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris For— 25.23 1-2unchgd
Do. Berlin ...20.45 1-2+1-2
Do. New York 4.86 1-4 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 5-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 3 5-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 — 1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 7-8 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 2-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 1 1-2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1-3-32-33 (Bank buying rate).
Council Bills—Extra allotments—
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 1,500,000 at 1s 4 1-32d
Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 10,00 0 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£39,900,000	Inc. £ 5,00,000
Public Deposits	...£17,600,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000
Other Deposits	...£38,700,000	Dec. £ 1,900,000
Government Securities	£16,0 0,000	Dec. £ 1,400,000
Other Securities	...£28,400,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Notes and Gold	...£30,000,000	Inc. £ 8,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, August 18.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots...	...	...	Dull.
Futures	...	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	...	Quiet.
Total Sales	...	...	3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export			500
Sales of East India	...	...	450
Imports	...	...	.....
Mid-Americans ...	...	...	8-39+10
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	...	...	12 3-4 unchgd

	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.
Cotton Delivery	7·76	7·38	7·23
	+ 1 unchgd		+ 2
Mid. Uplands	N. D.	D. J.	J. F.
	7·13	7 11	7·10
U. O. C.	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1
	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Liverpool	7·13	7·10	7·10
	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2

NEW YORK, August 18.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	2,000
Do. Last year	... ...	3,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent	...	.....
Spot Cotton	... ...	...15·20 unchgd

Futures at New York Oct. 13·49 —21 Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and Do do Dec. 13·29 —23 southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...14 12-16—1-9
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	...13·27—19
Do. at New Orleans Dec.	...13·25—20
Closing Tone of futures	...Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Karachi...37 1-2 Aug.-Sept.—London—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs 37 Aug.-Sept.—Value—Quiet
Barletto Russa 62½lbs Sept.-Oct.—Value—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...38½ Jan.-Feb.—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs
85 per cent ex-ship. ... 44 3-4
Do. Months—Aug. Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs
85 per cent ex-ship ... 43 1-2
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 40 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 71 3-8
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 66 3-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2—Value—Flat.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 14 7 1-2
Months of Shipment.—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

ARRIVALS.

"Sanasend," "Strathdon," "Okenfels" "Tonkin."

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

		Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round	(No. 3)	3 at 3½	3½ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
	(„ 4)		3½ at 3⅝		
	(„ 5)		3⅝ at 3¾		£ 72
	(„ 6)		3¾ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round	(No. 7)	3 at 3¼	4 at 4½	up to 2½	£
	(„ 8)		4 at 4½		67 10
	(„ 9)		4 at 4½		
X Centres, hard round		3 at 4	3¾ at 4½	up to 2½	£ 63
Soft Centres, round...		3 at 3¾	3¾ at 4½	„	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...					£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.					£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat	(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅜	up to 2½	
	(„ 4)		3½ at 3½		
	(„ 5)		3½ at 3⅝		£ 62
	(„ 6)		3⅝ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat	(No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4½	up to 2½	
	(„ 8)		4 at 4½		£ 64
	(„ 9)		4½ at 4⅝		
Flat X ...					£ 61
		Out End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ...	B	2⅜ at 3	3½ at 3½		
	C	2½ at 2⅝	3 at 3½		£ 63
	D	2½ at 2⅝	2⅝ at 3½		£ 60
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ...	B	2⅜ at 3	3½ at 3½		
	C	2½ at 2⅝	3 at 3½		£ 52
	D	2½ at 2½	2⅝ at 3½		£ 50
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ...	A	3 at 3½	3 „	soft A	£ 70
	B	2⅜ at 3	2½ „	„ B	£ 68
				Hard A	£ 70
				„ B	£ 68
	C	2½ at 2⅝	2½ at 2⅝		£ 62
	D	2½ at 2½	2½ at 2½		£ 41
	E	2 at 2½	2 at 2½		£ 36
Points usual assortment ...					36

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

	11th Aug.	18th Aug.	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	8·36	8·39	+ 3
Aug. Sept. ...	7·85	7·70	— 9
Feb.-Mar. ...	7·16	7·10	— 6
In New York—			
Spot ...	15·70	15·90	+ 20
Oct. Futures ...	13·69	13·49	— 20
Dec. Futures ...	13·58	13·39	— 19
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	mutilated.	14 13-16	.....
Oct. Futures ...	13·43	13·27	— 16
Dec. Futures ...	13·43	13·28	— 15
Egyptian ...	12 3-4	12 3-4	unchgd

YARN.

The Port Warehouses show a decrease of 1,001 bales this month. The stock in 1909 July was, 9,790 bales, but this year it is only 4,745 bales which clearly proves that the high price demanded by Spinners on the other side is the cause of this large decrease. Last year 30-31-32 was quoted 11d. whilst to-day spinners required 11 3-4d. for the same. There is a good demand for this spinning, but prices being too high business is retarded. 2,180 Egyptian is quoted 22d. and offers at 21d. were refused. Dealers are making purchases amongst themselves, but up-country demand is very slack.

Home Prices are as under :—

2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 14d.
2-40 s Bleached 18 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2 60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21d.
2-80 s Bleached 22d.
2-100 s Grey 26 3-4d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

20 s	Water ...	...	Rs. 0 10	6 to 0 11 6
40 s	„ ...	...	„ 0 11	6 to 0 12 0
40 s	Glasgow ...	...	„ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
40 s	Mull ...	...	„ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
60 s	Mull ...	...	„ 1 2	0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s	Grey ...	...	„ 1 11	0
2-100 s	Bleached ...	...	„ 1 13	6
2-80 s	Grey ...	...	„ 1 5	6
2-80 s	Bleached...	...	„ 1 8	0
2-30 s	Grey ...	...	„ 0 12	6
2-30 s	Bleached...	...	„ 0 13	0
2-40 s	Grey ...	...	„ 0 12	3
2-40 s	Bleached...	...	„ 0 13	6
2-60 s	Grey ...	...	„ 1 0	0
2-60 s	Bleached...	...	„ 1 1	6

MERCERISED YARN.

The local market is quite flat and demand is very poor. Manchester prices are still firm as Egyptian cotton had advanced to 12s. 3-4d. We learn that a Japanese firm has sold this week about 125 cases.

				Rs.
2-60 s	Grey ...	...	at	360 p. case
2-60 s	Bleached ...	...	„	370 „
2-80 s	Grey ...	...	„	450 „
2-80 s	Bleached ...	...	„	460 „
2-84 s	Bleached ...	...	„	490 „

If these goods find favour on our side, it would be hard for Manchester to compete them as the Japs are selling at nearly 2 1-2d. cheaper than Manchester prices.

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...		Rs. 1	9 6
2-80 s	Bleached ...		„ 1	10 6
2-84 s	Grey ...		„ 1	11 0
2-84 s	Bleached ...		„ 1	11 9
2-60 s	Grey ...		„ 1	6 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...		„ 1	5 6

WHITE GOODS.

Port Trust warehouses show an increase of 1,308 packages over last month's stock. Demand this week was good and some firms who had bought on spec sometime before, sold this week Nainsooks both superior and inferior qualities. Dealers are convinced that Manchester prices will not decline at present, so they are making purchases for the next season. Bazaar dealers have made purchases amongst themselves this week. Lispmans is quoted 12 3 1-2, but a firm has sold out of its previous purchase at 12-3.

Graham's Nainsooks		77/7777	No goods.		
Do.	do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2	2 0
Do.	do. ...	A I	„	2	7 6
Do.	do. ...	199/399	„	2	12 0
Do.	Mulls ...	9/999	„	3	10 0
Do.	do. ...	9969	„	4	5 0
Rallia Nainsooks	...	2600	„	1	13 0
Do.	do. ...	61/81	„	1	15 6
Do.	do. ...	7070/9090	„	2	1 6
Do.	do. ...	9999	„	2	3 6
Do.	do. ...	5300/9300	„	2	5 0
Do.	do. ...	7/27	„	2	5 6
Do.	do. ...	88/98	„	2	11 0
Do.	do. ...	39620	„	2	14 6
Rallia Mulls	...	55	„	1	3 6
Do.	do. ...	Sun	„	1	7 6
Do.	do. ...	1170	„	1	8 0
Do.	do. ...	1270	„	1	8 6
Do.	do. ...	50/60	„	2	15 0
Do.	do. ...	6/600	„	3	13 0
Do.	do. ...	6000	„	3	7 6
Do.	do. ...	88	„	3	7 6
Ritchie Nainsooks	...	3939/5959	„	1	12 6
Do.	do. ...	3500/5520	„	2	0 0
Do.	Mulls ...	1260	„	1	10 6
Do.	do. ...	(Jovala).	„	2	8 0
Lyon Nainsooks	...	4545/6767	„	2	0 0
Greaves	do ...	8000	„	3	1 6
Do.	Mulls ...	5060	„	1	10 0
Do.	Nainsooks	30/50300	„	2	1 6
Shaw Wallace's	„ ...	Motor Car.		No Goods.	
Macdonald Mulls	...	64	„	2	8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...		1500s.	„	10	0 0
Holland	...	40000	„	11	0 0
Do.		X X X X	„	10	0 0
Lyon	... ...	C 4000	„	12	10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...		M O	„	12	6 0
Do.	do. ...	M H	„	13	6 0
Do.	do. ...	E F	„	16	8 0
Do.	do. ...	S O	„	20	8 0

GREY GOODS.

The Port Trust warehouses this month show an increase of 2,863 packages, but the excess is due to heavy arrivals of G. P. Drills. The total packages last year were 23,853, whilst this year they have dropped to 16,681 which shows that on account of the high prices ruling in Manchester business has considerably fallen off. For 39" 16 by 12 ig. shirting business is done at 7-3 but the purchase must be a speculative one as no dealer would risk at this price in face of the selling prices in the bazar. G. Mills of 10 by 6 are offerred at 1s. 3-8d. but dealers' ideas are 1 and no business is booked. Dhooties business in 2-8 and 2-9 yards, is feasible, but the price quoted for 2-10 and 2-11 is far above the usual proportionate prices which hinders by business. Mercerised Dhooties are practically neglected as local prices are very low, but dealers have done a good business locally. Price for G.P. Drills is 13-2, but no business is reported at this price.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Fari)		Rs. 5	9 6
Do.	(Imitation Fari)	No goods.	
Do.	100,000	„ 6	4 9
Do.	4026	„ 5	2 6
Do.	7900	„ 5	12 6
Do.	Drills Majid	„ 7	7 0
Do.	Jacconets No. 18	„ 3	10 0
Do.	do. No. 636	„ 3	1 0
Do.	do. No. 133	„ 2	12 0
Do.	Mulls No. 525	„ No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads		„ 5	10 0
Do.	No. 1566	„ 6	6 0
Forbes	No. 651	„ 5	7 9
Lyon, Shanker		„ 5	13 6
Do.	No. 1575	„ No goods.	
Do.	Bhut Chap	„ 6	8 0
Deuhurst's 5		„ 6	15 0
Do.	B B B	„ 3	11 0
Do.	B B	„ 7	6 0
Bombay C No. 1500		„ 5	9 0
Grahams No. 2730		„ 5	10 0
Do.	Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„ 5	5 0
Flemings No. 468		„ 5	3 0
Original Sindaris 8lbs		„ 5	11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.	
Peppell Drills, American		„ 10	8 0

BOMBAY, AUGUST 18.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at Is. 4d. T. T. and Demand, and Is. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4d.

Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ... 1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d.
„ „ Forward ... ...1s. 4 5-16d. Jan.
„ 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 11-32d. to 1s. 4 3-8d
Francs 3 m/s „ 170
Marks 3 m/s „ 132 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong 132 1-2
„ Shanghai 177
„ Japan 150

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 24 1-2 for ready and forwards advanced by 1-16 at 24 9-16. New York remained unchanged at 53.

Locally the silver market remained steady with moderate business passing.

The Gold market remains unchanged with very little doings.

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsett ...	...	23	8	0
97 touch Chintu ...	...	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch		24	0	6
National Bank ...	...	24	0	3
Chartered Bank ...	...	24	1	6
Sovereigns Shield ...	...	15	4	0
Do. Dragon ...	...	15	0	0
Australian ...	...	24	3	6
English Gold ...	...	24	2	0
Native Bullion ...	...	24	2	0
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	24	3	9

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny ...	...	71	4 0
117 Penny Ready ...	...	71	3 0
Local per to'a ...	...	0	11 0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	... ...	71	4 0
Second do	... ...	71	8 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. Prices for ready advanced by two to three annas. London quotations were 10 up.

Rapeseed.—Firm. Demand good and prices for ready were up by an anna. Forwards remained unchanged.

Wheat.—Strong. Demand good. Prices are well maintained.

Poppyseed.—Steady. Demand good. Prices advanced by ten annas.

Gingellyseed, Castorseed, Groundnuts and Cottonseed.—Steady. An increase of 249 tons over last month's stock. In yellow metal the stock is 1,650 which shows a decrease of 39 tons over last month's stock.

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...	...Rs. 12 8 0
Linseed, Small	...	„ „ 12 4 0
Linseed, Brown	...	„ „ 12 8 0
RAPESEED—		
Brown Delhi	...	„ „ 6 12 0
Brown Cawnpore	...	„ „ 6 9 0
Yellow do.	...	„ „ 7 1 0
Do. Gujarat	...	„ „ 7 5 0
Brown Katni	...	„ „ 7 10 0
Poppyseed	...	„ „ 10 5 0
Castorseed	...	„ „ 41 0 0
WHEAT—		
Pissi	...	„ „ 33 to 35
Hard Red	...	„ „ 32 to 34
Gingellyseed—		
Yellow Hinganghat		„ „ 56 to 58
Rai Khandesh—		
Mowrassed	...	„ „ 7 4 0
Groundnuts	...	„ „ 44 0 0
Cottonseed	...	„ „ 25 to 27
Maize	...	„ „ 18 to 19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 18th August :—

Wheat	... ...	...	9,166 cwts
Linseed	... ...	...	1,469 „
Rapeseed	... ...	...	2,118 „
Gingellyseed	... ...	...	365 „
Poppyseed	... ...	...	1,223 „
Groundnuts	... ...	...	..... „
Castorseed	... ...	...	2,128 „
Rice	... ...	...	385 „
Myrabollams	... ...	...	1,133 „
Cottonseed	... ...	...	8,350 „
Mowrassed	... ...	...	855 „
Gram	... ...	...	411 „
Joowar	... ...	...	554 „
Maize	... ...	...	..... „

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 18th Aug 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	87672	2522178	3635880
Linseed	18669	2298981	1515599
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds... ...	15097	1722502	1228675
Gingellyseed ...	3211	1864645	728850
Poppyseed ...	14169	524525	595706
Groundnuts ...	2832	618974	287065
Castorseed ...	17085	979010	1061029
Rice	9789	4166429	5136813
Myrabollams ...	5577	1107151	672029
Cottonseed ...	50835	5996020	2330750
Mowrassed ...	16879	263557	463117
Gram	2073	567479	563897
Joowar	1039	265259	329572
Maize	...	75637	5212

SHARES.

The market has kept steady during the week and prices of some concerns have improved with fair amount of transactions reported. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually improved to Rs. 1,540 ; Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 66 1-2 ; Bank of Bengal shares have improved to Rs. 1,530, Bank of Burmah's to Rs. 122 and Eastern Bank shares to Rs. 76 ; Bombay Merchant Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 10 1-2 and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 52 1-2 ; Alliance Bank of Simla shares have changed hands at Rs. 270. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown have changed at Rs. 245 ; All India United Insurance Coy. shares have advanced to Rs. 15 ; Badhan Pile's are quiet at Rs. 96 ; Bombay Burma T. Corporation have improved to Rs. 517 1-2 ; Bombay E. S. Tramways Co. Ld., ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 98 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 166. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 300 and preference shares at Rs. 287 1-2 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have gradually improved to Rs. 78. J. X. D., Shivrajpur Syndicate shares have changed hands at Rs. 16; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 28 1-4; differed shares at Rs. 79 and preference shares at Rs. 98. In Mill Companies, Central India's have jumped up to Rs. 1,770; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,165; David's, after touching Rs. 467 1-2, have declined to Rs. 402 1-2; Framji Petit's were reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,665 in the earlier part of the week and later on they have dropped to Rs. 1,600; Finlay Mill shares have improved to Rs. 260; Jamshed's have declined to Rs. 162 1-2; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have improved to Rs. 715 ; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 700 ; Manockjee Petit's have closed at Rs. 2,755; New Great Eastern shares have dropped to Rs 172 1-2 ; New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 750; Swadeshi's have improved to Rs. 1,140; Standard's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,085. Press shares are steady : Mofussil's at Rs. 330, New Berar's at Rs. 562 1-2, Indian Cotton 146 1-4 In Railway Companie's, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 617 1-2 Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 117 ; Tapti Valley Railway Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 470 to 475 X D ; Amritsar Patty New shares at Rs. 120 to 121. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 2 points up, New York unchanged and New York Futures 21 to 23 down.

Our market at Colaba remained steady with a nominal demand, both from the Mills and Exporters, and prices for ready declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 3.

The Liverpool Opener showed 9 to 10 down, hence the market for New Crop remained steady. Good Broach opened at Rs. 302 and advanced to Rs. 303 at the close.

400	Bombay and Co	...Broach	...307-309
200	do	...Khandesh	... 268
200	do	...Comptah	... 314
400	Volkart Bros	...Broach	... 320
100	Glade and Co	...Bengal	... 275
100	Calcutta Mills	...Wardha	... 282
100	Forbes F C & Co	...Khandesh	... 270
300	Presidency	...Sawjin	... 318
100	Bombay Cotton & Co	...Nandar	... 284
100	A Blascheck & Co	...Parbhani	... 265

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 270
„ F Good	... 258
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 286
„ F Good	... 274
Sind" Punjab Fine	... 286
„ F Good	... 276
Khandesh Fine	... 285
„ F Good	... 275
Dhamangaon Pcolgaon Fine	... 295
„ F Good	... 285
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 293
„ F Good	... 283
Amraoti Fine	... 295
„ F Good	... 283
Veotmal Fine	... 303
„ F Good	... 293
Nagpore Fine	... 301
„ F Good	... 291

Wardha Hinganghat Fine ... 297
„ F Good ... 287
Methia Fine ... 285
„ F Good ... 275
Broach Gin Fine ... 310
„ F Good ... 310
Sawginned Good ... 312
Coompta Ginned ... 311
Westerns H. G. ... 294
Do M G ... 300

FUTURES.

Broach Good ... 313
Bengal F G ... 299

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 18th August :—

Khandeish	—	...	...	... Bales
Central India	...	...	...	... „
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	...	... „
Berar	...	...	...	... „
Central Provinces		...	...	... „
Oomras	...	...	...	... „
Dholers	...	...	...	... „
Broach	...	...	...	... „
Coompta and Dharwar		...	...	108 „
Westerns	...	...	...	134 „
Bengals (N. W. P.)		...	...	... „
Rajputanas	...	...	...	74 „
Sind	...	...	...	... „
Persian	...	...	...	... „
Egyptian	...	...	...	... „
Other sorts	...	...	...	... „
Total...				316 „

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

.....	Total for week 18th Aug.	Total since 1st Oct. 1909.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	...	422,820	305,115
Central India... ...	...	222,818	107,577
Barsee and Nagur ...	131	269,777	128,962
Berar	73	525,898	340,502
Central Provinces ...	...	293,984	154,886
Total Oomras ...	204	1,235,297	1,036,542
Dholleras	944	254,770	204,937
Broach	44	305,419	191,033
Compta and Dharwar.	5,945	211,924	196,758
Westerns	1,419	40,254	50,462
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	124	408,799	276,557
Bengals (Rajputanas)...	679	122,542	67,896
Sind	...	42,535	30,124
Persian	25	3,976	3,792
American	...	866	12,709
Egyptian	...	650	5,363
Other sorts	...	254	1,044
Total ...	9,384	3,157,286	2,077,307

LIVERPOOL, August 19.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	... Easier.
Estimated Sales	... 4,000
Total Imports	... Nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.—Sept	... 7·67 — 9
Sept.—Oct.	... 7 28 —10
Oct.—Nov.	... 7·13 —10
Nov.—Dec.	... 7·04 — 9
Dec.—Jan.	... 7·01 —10
Jan.—Feb.	... 7·01 — 9
Feb.—Mar.	... 7·00 —10
Mar.—Apl.	... 7·00 —10
Apl.—May	... 7·00 —10

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week ...	9,384	3,668	+ 5,716
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 18th Aug..	3,157,286	2,077,307	+ 1079979
Shipts for the week Europe ...	6,959	5,159	+ 1,800
China and Japan... Coast Ports...	1,136	2,038	— 902
Total ...	8,095	7,197	+ 898
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 18th Aug. Europe ...	1,060,771	585,389	+ 475,391
China ...	98,367	50,431	+ 47,936
Japan ...	844,811	616,846	+ 227,955
Coast Ports ...	36,504	23,321	+ 13,183
Total ...	2,040,313	1,275,918	+ 764,395
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	6,468	785	+ 5,623
China ...	805	.....	+ 805
Japan ...			
Coast Ports...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 23rd July 1910—17,201 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 23rd June 1910—7,007 bales.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Piece-Goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets, including deliveries from Dock Shed to Railway Siding.

Description.	Stock on 30th June 1910.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importers Godowns.	Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in July, 1910.
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales.	13828	4757	2528	7285
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases.	30922	7843	4360	12203
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales.	423	75	328	403
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases.	1101	230	1311	1541
Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs.	5746*	1940	1032	2972
Silk & Woollen Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs.	1624	713	1092	1805
Copper Braziers.	Tons.	935	312	165	477
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons.	1689	611	73	684

Description.		Stock on 31st July, 1910.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 31st July.			
				1909	08	07	1906
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales.	16691	+2863	23853			
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases.	32230	+1308	46522			
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales	503	+80	863			
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases	1217	+116	1695			
Cotton Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs.	4745a	—1001	9790			
Silk & Woollen Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs.	1233	—391	1043			
Copper Braziers.	Tons.	1234	+249	419	1641		...
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons.	1650	— 39	277	1613	176	...

*These Include 46 packages of Indian cotton yarn.
aThese include 36 packages of Indian cotton yarn.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton,
Antwerp	14 6	... 15 6
Dunkirk	14 6	... 15 6
Havre	.....	... .
Hull	12 6	... .
Liverpool	.....	... .
Marseilles	.....	... .
Genoa	14 6	... 15 6
London	.....	... .
Hamburg	15 6	... 16 6
Havre	.....	... .
Venice	.....	... .
Open Ports	Sept.	... 14 0
	Oct.	... 13 6
	Nov.	... 14 0
	Dec.	... 14 9
	Jan.-Mar.	... 14 9

The market is firm.

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal ...	12	12-8
Do. Standard „ ...	11-12	12

METALS.

The Market in London is very firm and prices are daily advancing. In yellow metal English make is quoted £56 10s. and Rex at £56 and the manufactures have sold for ahead till November and no more goods are available for near shipments

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE ARCHER-SHEE CASE.

London, August 5.

It is a long time since English households have been so excited over a case as that of the cadet Archer-Shee. The foundation of this interest was the always fascinating problem of guilt or innocence—more fascinating than ever now after the mistakes made by the powers that be in the Adolph Beck case—and on this foundation a superstructure rose steadily day by day as conviction of the boy's innocence was reinforced by admiration at the exceptionally favourable impression he made under the formidable test of cross-examination. But the guilt or innocence of the lad is, after all, a minor consideration compared with the much graver issues raised in the course of the trial. Every naval, military, and civil official has been deeply stirred, first by the exposure of the fallibility of the secret tribunal which in the first instance tried the cadet's as it has tried thousands of similar cases, and, secondly, the army of officials has been deeply concerned at the plea of privilege put forward by the Admiralty when its decision was questioned. Is everyone in the service of the Crown to lose all his civil rights, to be precluded from appealing to the courts of the country? The mouthpiece of the Admiralty, while acknowledging that a great injustice would have been done had this plea stood, is not at all disposed to surrender the privileges. Critics of it recognise, of course, that discipline must be a first consideration. An undermaster's authority is undermined if his class have a free right of appeal against his punishments to the headmaster. A headmaster's authority is lessened if fond parents drag him before the courts when their unruly son has had well-deserved birching. It is a very delicate and dangerous matter to temper with the summary jurisdiction of a disciplinary authority, but when a very serious case comes up for judgment, and a whole life stands in danger of being blighted by a wrong decision, there ought to be some power of appeal. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the Admiralty will make ample restitution to the boy for their mistake.

THE "CROWN AND SHUTTLE."

The effect of the decision of the Master of the Rolls in the case of the 'Crown and Shuttle" public-house, Shoreditch, is that 2d. will probably be added to the rates all over London. Such is one charming result of the Great Budget. Other cities will escape more lightly, for though the rateable value of their taverns will be reduced in accordance with this judgment, yet revised and increased valuations of their licensed premises will probably be made which will almost, if not quite counter-balance this reduction. London with its quinquennial assessment tends to keep valuation in harmony with circumstances and therefore will enjoy none of this compensating advantage. The Master of the Rolls' decision is of course so much clear gain to the owners and licensees of taverns. Some of the additional cost of the license is shifted off their shoulders on to those of the ratepayers. It is possible, too, as was suggested in the Court of Appeal that though in all fairness the rate able value of the premises should be reduced in consequence of the new and increased license, yet the publican by raising the price of his goods may as a matter of fact be able to recoup himself to some extent for his additional outlay on the licence. There are two silver linings now to his particular cloud,

THE APPLE OF CONCORD.

It is excellent news that the Vato Conference is doing well. The eight gardeners engaged on rearing this tender apple tree are unanimous in declaring that though there is no sign yet of fruit, it would be the height of unwisdom to give up hope and cast it as rubbish to the void. The plant, in fact, is so healthy that fruit is bound to come in due course. That such a declaration should be assented to by that member of the gardening fraternity who has been free in his denunciations of the Upper House is, indeed, a hopeful sign. And having resisted all the malevolent attempts of Messrs. Wedgewood and Co. to pull up the plant in order to ascertain ostensibly, how it was getting on, the guardians of its existence will be able in the quiet calm and isolation of the recess to devote their whole attention to the production of the apple of concord.

A MINORITY OF ONE.

One is pleased that the House of Lords gave no encouragement to Lord Kinnaird's protest against the Declaration Bill. As Lord Crewe said, there is no shadow of risk of danger to the Protestant succession. The country is fully satisfied on that point. The amended Declaration simply substitutes for words that were offensive to many loyal subjects a form which says all that is necessary to be said. There has been no "indecent haste" about the passage of the Bill, and when Lord Kinnaird himself considers the question more deeply he may see that nothing was to be gained by delay, which could only give opportunity for religious intolerance to excite itself over nothing. We live in comparatively spacious times, so far as ecclesiastical differences are concerned, and there is something wholly antagonistic to the ruling spirit in provocative utterances and petty enmities. The State cannot be denied its part in a broadening of mind shared by the great majority of individual citizens.

THE WRITING TEST.

Courts of law are beginning to treat the evidence of handwriting experts with more respect for its ingenuity than faith in deductions. Sir Edward Carson, in a letter to the "Times" with reference to the Archer-Shee case, remarks that his own experience is that, however honest the so-called expert may be, no class of evidence is more likely to lead to a miscarriage of justice. Common experience will assure anybody of the truth of this observation. In nineteen cases out of twenty a man will recognise a familiar handwriting on an envelope; in the twentieth case he may fail to ascribe it to the proper pen. The same handwriting often differs in a number of small particulars. An unusual pen will cause strange discrepancies. One says he can tell so and so's writing from the "e's," but examination will sometimes show that this very letter is formed in two ways, according its position in a word or the momentary fancy of the writer. The expert is quite as likely to go wrong from over-subtlety as the ignoramus from lack of perception.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

EUQUININE

A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO., BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE-NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY

HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES *From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.*

AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE. *Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,*

LAWRENCE & MAYO, *Manufacturing Opticians,*

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON. *Offices in the East:*— CAIRO

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

Dioxogen

THE PURE PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

Send for a FREE Trial Bottle

The Oakland Chemical Company of New York will send a free 2oz. bottle of DIOXOGEN upon receipt of postal request, mentioning this store.

DIOXOGEN is the best kind of Health Insurance for every member of the family. Send for the complimentary bottle and try DIOXOGEN

As a Mouth Wash
As a Gargle
As a Nasal Douche
For Nose Bleed
For Wounds and Cuts
For Burns and Scalds
For Boils, Abscesses, Etc.
For Ivy Poisoning
For Ear Ache
For "Pink Eye," Styes Etc.
After Shaving
For the Complexion
For Pimples, Blackheads, Etc.
For Chapped Hands and Face
For Sunburn
For Body Odors
For Manicuring
For Mosquito and Insect Bites
For Bee Stings
To Remove Bandages that Stick

Full directions for each use will accompany the trial bottle. Be sure and mention this store and send the postal request today.

TOMSON & CO., Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Agents:—
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Bombay, No. 2.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat

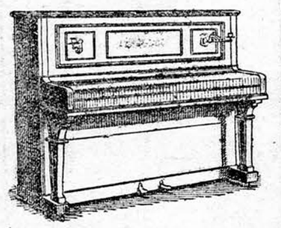
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. THOMAS KEATING, Proprietor, London, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they are a speedy remedy for any irregularity of the System. Ladies



NEW PIANOS

Specially built for India

Uprights Rs. 300 to 1,350

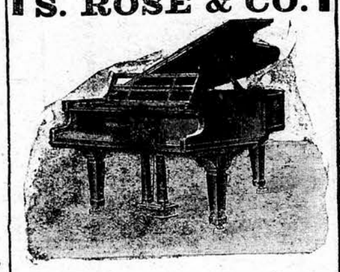
Grands Rs. 1,000 to 4,500

Used pianos from Rs. 175.

Pianos in Stock by Bechstein, Knake, Schiedmayer, Erard, Collard, Brinsmead, Steinway, Allison and others.

CASH OR HIRE SYSTEM.

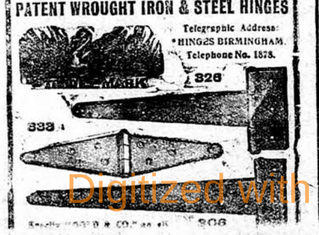
FORT, BOMBAY,

S. ROSE & CO.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1573.



NOT A MUSHROOM NOVELTY

But a useful every-day article that has come to stay amongst up-to-date approved wrist wear.

STERLING SILVER.
Large or Small with leather or Silk Sides, Rs. 70; with Web Side Rs. 105.
18ct Gold LARGE SIZE, Leather or Silk Sides, Rs. 250.
18ct Milanese Web Band Sides, Rs. 100, 15 and 18ct. Gold Small Size. 18ct. Watch, Leather or Silk Sides, Rs. 210.
15ct. Web Sides 18ct. Watch Rs. 265.
18ct Watch and Web Sides, Rs. 890.

SQUARE WRIST WATCHES.

The movements are specially made with a view to ensuring that accuracy and reliability in time-keeping which characterises our productions. The cases are hand-made since no machinery has as yet been created which could strike off the cases wholesale, like buttons or current coins. These watches for the moment therefore are exclusive in design.

ADJUSTED, TIMED AND WARRANTED.

QUAINT IN SHAPE. CLASSIC IN APPEARANCE. ORIGINAL IN DESIGN.

These features influence attention and excellence of time-keeping influences admiration.

WE CLAIM ORIGIN OF INTRODUCTION OF ALL WRIST WATCHES.

FIRST WITH The Military Model. The Service Model. The Lowville Shape. The Automatic Winding. AND FIRST AGAIN IN SQUARE WATCH WEAR.

Introduced by and procurable only from the Pioneers of Wrist Watch Fashion.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY

Why should you worry about the increase of duty when even now CLUB BLEND and HUNTLY BLEND will cost you no more than you paid before for other brands of similar quality? These are two excellent Whiskies which have stood the test of the Indian Market for the last twenty years. You can buy Club Blend, in square bottles with the Old Lamp Trade Mark, at Rs. 2/12/- per bottle, and Huntly Blend, in black dump bottles, at a few annas less. Try them to-night and you will be gratified with the splendid value and fine quality.

Agents:—ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

Rs. 36/—per dozen.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurity of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by age, reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising.

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Carnarvon writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 18, 1908."

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all corners and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

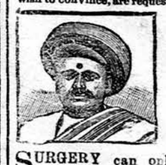
DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chowk No. 6

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.



SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 50 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loins, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or 4 cases may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 day Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 2 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other impure poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 5-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumours and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, 9 Bonares' Mothwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

Stephen's Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

Make your own Cigarette It is twice as good AG CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

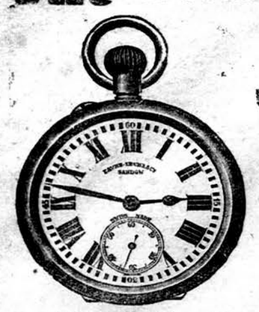
NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.

The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

Only Manufactured and Sold by
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists.
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.



This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

INVALUABLE

For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

ROWLAND'S
KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and

ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears the stamp of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of this kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Disease with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

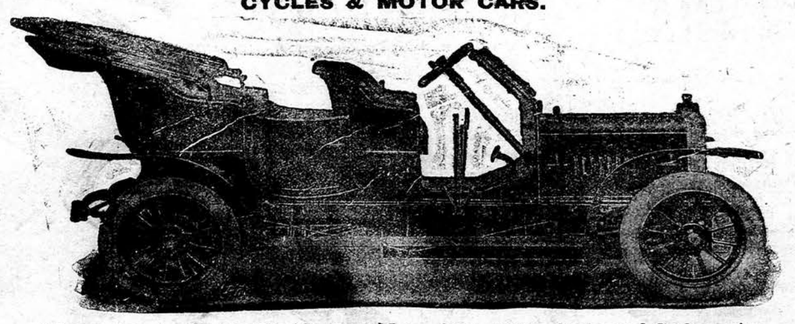
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OUR MOTTO IS

"SECOND TO NONE."

WE ARE THE LEADING FIRM IN INDIA FOR CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES & MOTOR CARS.



We are Agents for the World's Best Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Cycles; *viz*:
Daimler, Delaunay Belleville, De Dion Bouton, Renault, Humber, Itala, Rover and the Six Cylinder Standard Cars;
Humber, Metosmecche and Wearwell Motor Cycles;
and
Sunbeam, Humber, Singer, Wearwell and Kaiser-i-Hind Cycles.
We stock Dunlop, Michelin and Continental Tyres and a varied assortment of Cycle and Motor Accessories.

Please send for our 1910 Catalogues.
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

BY APPOINTMENT
SEVENTEEN NEW
GRAMOPHONE
RECORDS FOR AUGUST, 1910.
10-Inch Records, Rs. **2-8.** 12-Inch Records, Rs. **3-12.**

BANDS

0234	Zanetta Overture	H. M. Coldstream Guards.
0233	March Russe ("Ballet Russe")	H. M. Coldstream Guards.
2-050502	Hebrides ("Fingal's Cave") Overture	La Scala Symphony Orchestra.

CONCERT MUSIC

4-2059	I think (Guy d'Hardelot)	John Harrison.
G.C.4-2062	Long age in Alcala...	Mr. Thorpe Bates (Baritone).
03182	(a) Love is a dream ... ... (b) O that we two	Madame Kirkby Lunn (Contralto).

QUARTETTE

08025	Slavische Tanze, No. 8	The Renard Quartette (Messrs. Renard, Fellowes, R. Epstein, and Eli Hudson).

HYMNS.

4895	Jesus Christ has risen to-day	Mixed Church Choir.
4892	Onward, Christian Soldiers	Mixed Church Choir.
4890	For ever with the Lord	Mixed Church Choir.
4891	Holy, Holy, Holy	Mixed Church Choir.
4894	Days and Moments quickly flying	Mixed Church Choir.
4893	Now the labourer's task is o'er	Mixed Church Choir.

CONCERTINA SOLO.

9147	La Czarina (Ganne)	Alexander-Prince.

Three Wonderful New Celebrity Records.
MADAME TETRAZZINI.

2-063001	Carcelerss (Chapi)

SIGNOR CARUSO.

2-032000	Air de la Finer, "Cormen" (Bizet)
2-052008	Piu bianca, "Gli Ugonotti" (Meyerbeer)

12-inch Celebrity Records, Rs. 9-6 each.

The above records are now available from all authorised Gramophone Agents.

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
By Appointment to
H. M. Queen Alexandra, H. M. The Queen of Spain, H. M. The King of Italy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital,
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent is in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH PORE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbone' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places it within everyone's reach. A reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CRAFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

BENGER'S *Food*

Wherever there is a case of enfeebled digestion, whether from advancing age, illness, or general debility, there is a case for Benger's Food.

When the stomach becomes weakened, the digestion of ordinary food becomes only partial, and at times is painful, little of the food is assimilated, and the body is consequently insufficiently nourished.

This is where Benger's Food helps. It contains in itself the natural digestive principles, and is quite different from any other food obtainable.

All doctors know and approve of its composition, and prescribe it freely.

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

The "British Medical Journal" says: "Benger's Food has, *by its excellence*, established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S NEW BOOKLET deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

PARIS
8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the strong and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poverty of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness of the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA OINTMENT, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 1s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations fraudently put forward by unscrupulous venders for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 4 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH Edition).

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the slightest form of Battery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS
Ship, Bridge, Traversing, Locomotive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types, Pulley Block.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Nr. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

(pronounced—eye-silma).

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 69 Fleetchurch Street, London E. C.